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DEMANDS OF FREEMEN.

- We demand, first and foremost, the instant repeal of
- We demand the Abolition of Slavery in the District of
- We demand the exercise by Congress, in all Terri-We demand of Congress to refuse to receive into the
- Union, any new Slave State. We demand the Abolition of the domestic slave trade,
- as far as it can be constitutionally reached; but particu-larly on the high seas under the National Flag.
- And, generally, we demand from the Federal Government the exercise of all its constitutional power to re-lieve itself from the responsibility for Slavery.
- And yet one thing further must be done :-The Slave Power must be overturned; so that the Fed-

eral Government may be put openly, actively, and perpetually on the side of Freedom.

Portland Inquirer.

SPEECH

HON. ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.,

At the Democratic Convention in Lynn, APRIL 3, 1851.

Phonographic Report by Dr. Stone.

Mr. PRESIDENT-The Convention which I now have the honor to address, was called, as I suppose, at my suggestion. The reason why I desired of the District Committee of is district that the Democratic voters of s district should be called together, and that I might have an opportunity to address them, was one which I think will meet the approbation of you all. It was, that since the period when I was first nominated to represent this district in Congress, a very material change has taken place in the con-dition of affairs. One change was this, I had the honor to be nominated for Congress again and again, when I supposed there were very few persons who believed there was any probability of my election. A law has now been passed which makes it certain that some person must be elected to represent this district in Congress. It is called the Plurality Law.—Therefore, as we now know

rent question as to what ought to be done. There has also been a change with regard tion of slavery has now assumed a particular hape, concerning which it is now necessary to declare an opinion. So long as that quesion was floating in uncertainty, so long as it vas connected with subjects which changing day by day, it might not be desireable that a public man should state his opinions. But at last this question has assumed a definite shape. It has presented a distinct issue, an issue reaching back to fundamental And I did in my conscience uppose, that the Democratic voters would esire to hear from me, before they should posit their votes at the election of Monday

we are not to pass through trials without end, but either at the election on Monday

next, or on the succeeding one, some person will be elected, it therefore becomes a diffe-

Supposing that all Democratic voters dered to be acquainted with the views of eur candidate, one of two courses was necary to be adopted; either in writing to resent my views to the citizens of this Dist, or to invite the Democratic voters to e together and meet me face to face I have preferred the latter, because I can speak more freely than I can write, (though that is a personal consideration,) and because, if I address my fellow citizens here, those who wish to hear me can come, and those who do not wish to hear me, can stay away.

I am now ready to proceed to make an exact statement of my opinions—a statement so unequivocal that there shall be no mistake about it. I intend to make a distinct and unequivocal definition of my ideas of what ns to be the most important issue now before the country. [Cheers.] And when I have done so, for I want to lay down a distinet proposition upon this subject, I shall then say to my friends of the democratic party, who are here present, Gentlemen, you have supported me as your candidate through a good many trials. It has come to my ears lately that there are some persons who pretend to belong to the democratic party who would not be satisfied if I made such decrations as I now intend to make. I desire that if there be such gentlemen present they may declare their purposes and if they constitute a majority of the democratic party that they may substitute some other candid n my stead.-If the democratic party here present, after having heard the views which shall express on this subject, shall choose make any other arrangment than the resent, with regard to the Congressional lection, either for the reason that I have aggested or for any other reason, rounds I care not what, then I shall only ve to thank them for past favors and g to the battle as a private soldier. [Applause In explaining one's ideas before the seems to have become quite the fas te to go back so far as to swear fealty to estitution and the Union. I will follow at fashion. I am attached, and as devotedly tached as any other man, to the Union of ese States, and to the Constitution of our ernment. I believe the Union to be at sings that we enjoy. I believe the Conution to be-net perfect, as nothing pro-ding from human hands is perfect—but nearly and as reasonably perfect as could ve been expected at the time it was made ow, and even better than if we were to nake it over again.

But when I say that I admire and love both the Union and the Constitution, it is because of that which they secure to us The Union is great, I might almost say, it is he greatest of our political blessings, because it secures to us what was the object of de Union. And the Constitution is good, and reat, and valuable, because it secures to us what was the object of the Constitution

And what is that? Liberty! And if it were not for that, the Union would be valueless, and the Constitution would not be worth the

paper upon which it is written. ["Hear! hear!"]
Why do we value the Union? Because it secures our national independence and the independence of the several States; because without it there would exist a number of petty States, which would be, as they are in Europe, exposed to perpetual wars with each other and with their neighbors. We should be obliged to keep up a standing army, and should be quarrelling with each other, as the petty German States have done for ages. With all that, your national independence would be, if preserved continuate is because. would be, if preserved, continually in hazard, but most probably could not even be preserved. And out of that condition of things would grow most probably a contest of small States with great ones, and the independence of the weaker ones would be sacrificed, while the greater ones would rule over them. Against all that the Union guarranties to us independence. What is independence? Have there not been the most cruel despotisms on earth which were inde-pendent nations? Our independence is valuable because it preserves our liberty; and the Union is great and glorious because it.

the Union is great and glorious because it preserves our independence and thereby our LIBERTY. [Prolonged applause.]
It is because I believe all this, that I love the Union and the Constitution. And if I did not do this, I should go back to my pilgrim ancestors and take a lesson from them. When they came out from the old world, and left their country which they loved, and the constitution of Great Britain which they loved, (for they expressed their love for it in all their writings, speeches and deeds.) all their writings, speeches and deeds,) though they loved their country and its constitution, they loved something else more than they loved their country. They loved liberty more. Patria cara, carior libertas" Though dear my country, dearer liberty! [Applause.] Liberty is above the Union, above the Constitution, and above all the works of man.

THE PRESIDENT.—That is the higher law.

MR. RANTOUL—These ideas are not at all new with me. They are not taken up on account of any present position of public affairs. I see before me quite a number of gentlemen who were gentlemen who were present 18 years ago, when I had occasion to discuss the value of the Federal Union. I then took the same view of the velue of the Union and the Constitution that I take now. I valued them now, because of their great purpose. So long as they accomplish that purpose, so long are they the highest political blessings.

And if they ever cease in the providence of God to accomplish that great purpose, they become worthless, they may become even a Washington in his great legacy of practi-

cal wisdom, the farewell address, held the same view of the relations in which the Union, the Constitution and the great principle of liberty stand to each other. It is because of our love of liberty that we do love and ought to love the Union and the Constitu-tion. These lessons I have taken into an undoubting heart. It is not any new fangled doctrine that sets up the means above the end and says that the parchment is the ines-timable treasure, and that the object for which that Constitution was made is to be forgotten; that the object which our fathers went through a seven years' war to accom-plish, is to be neglected — it is no such new fangled doctrine that I maintain. I contend that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Union of the United States are valuable only as long as the purpose of them is valuable. But that these intruments are to be talked of as if they were intrinsically holy, and that the purpose which was in the souls of those that made them as it should be in our souls to-day, is not to be spoken of without incurring the charge of fanaticism or abolitionism — I go for no such

new fangled doctrines as those.

Liberty is the object for which governments are founded; and that government is best administered where the spirit of liberty is best preserved. [Cheers.] If then this be the great object of the Union and the Constitution, and that which makes the Union and the Constitution dear, how is the Constitu-tion to be interpreted? There have been two great schools of politics in this country since the foundation of our government. To one of these schools I have always belonged. I think the maxims of that school essential to our duration. It is not the expediency of party policy which seems to be involved. Two great fundamental principles as to how the Constitution is to be interpreted are involved. It is a question on which parties are now divided and on which they always will

livide till the end of time. Let'us look at that question. The Constitution of the United States creates a government of limited powers. Are they to be held strictly to the limitation of that instrument? or are they to have a system of loose. construction which will transcend those pow-

Now I hold and have always held, that the United States instrument is to be strictly construed, that the constitution is the letter of attorney by which the members of Congress are authorized te act, and that they are empowered to do nothing which it does not authorize them to do. That is my doctrine, and it is democratic doctrine. I ask of democrats some application of that doctrine. It is the doctrine on which the government stands, that the constitution of the United States is to be strictly construed. Nothing is to be established by means of unnatural nferences. Was that the doctrine of those who made the constitution of the United

The Constitution of Massachusetts says that the General Court shall make all laws which are for the benefit of the people which are not forbidden in that instrument. It says the legislature shall not take away the trial by jury; it shall not abolish the habeas It forbids that which shall not be That is the Constitution of Massachu-

The Constitution of the United States, on The Constitution of the United States, on the other hand, says, this thing you may do; that thing you may do; the other thing you may do; and there it stops. To that the government of the of the United States is to be strictly held. To prevent any misappre-hension on that subject, let me say that it was well known that there was one school of polwell known that there was one school of politicians who considered that safety only consisted in following the example of their predecessors, that is, in following the example of Great Britain; who said that we must have a strong government or we should be in the condition of the Germans, the Italians, and the Greeks, for a long series of years.—

And history seemed to be in their favor.

I do not wonder at their opinions. They I do not wonder at their opinions. They Great difficulties arose on account of the said. "All these governments have failed be-

enough. You must not make the govern-ment too weak." And perhaps our govern-ment would not have held together if the people had not been more intelligent than those of the German States, or if they had been surrounded by strong nations at war with them. If we had had a nation in Cauada as strong as France, and one in Mexico as strong as Great Britian, and should have been at war with them, perhaps our govern-ment would not have stood. It was not at that time to be expected that they should know how the thing would turn out, because it had never been written in history. They had seen no great successful republican government. But it is our own fault if we are not wiser by experience. I say that the school of politicians who thought the government was not strong enough did not intend to have a strict construction.

A gentleman once remarked to Alexander Hamilton, who was one of that school, that he thought the Constitution was pretty good instrument. "It depends," replied he, "upon how you construe it." He was in favor of modelling our government somewhat after the English form. He thought that the Minister of State should step in 1990. Minister of State should step into our House of Representatives as the Premier of England enters the House of Commons, and should there explain the intentions of the government and relations of other countries to our own. Then he wanted a public debt, because Great Britain had a debt. He wanted a Bank as Great Britain had a bank. And so on other points, he wanted the government as strong as it could be made. It is

ny opinion that he was honest in that view. There was another party who took the op-posite view. They said, it is true that con-federations have broken to peices; but there have also been many governments which have progressed until they became despotisms. They laid down the principle that governments. ernment should not go one hair's breadth be-yond the powers given to them. When the Constitution came up for adoption, many States refused to adopt it, unless there was strong probability that an amendment would be adopted. That amendment was subsequently adopted, and is now in my hands. It is the 10th article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States repectively, or to the people."

The powers not given are reserved to the States or to the people. When you ask whether a bill be constitutional or not, the first thing to be done is to look into the

Constitution, and find the express grant therefor. If it is not there, it is reserved to the States or the the peoples That is the democratic doctrine. [Applause.]

Now was that Massachusetts doctrine? Most assuredly it was. Massachusetts had a good deal of democracy in her in early times. When old Sam Adams drafted this bill of rights, there was a good deal of democracy. bill of rights, there was a good deal of democracy in him and a good deal in the people. Here is the Bill of Rights drawn up in 1780, showing what they thought then.

ART. IV. "The people of this Common-wealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent State; and do and forever hereafter shall exercise and enjoy every lov every power, jurisdiction and right which is not or may not hereafter be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled."

What do they mean by "expressly delegated to the United States?" They say this in so many words in language that cannot be mistaken. This is what they meant. They meant that the government of the United States should not assume any power which the States had not expressly delegated to it. And well would it have been if that principle of the majority of the States of the Union had always been adhered to; it would

have saved us a vast deal of trouble.

I belong, then, to that school which hold that the Constitution should be strictly construed and its meaning strictly adhered to. And when I say this I have at the same time a great veneration for all the compromises of the Constitution. We hear much of them. What are they? I sometimes hear people talk of the compromises of the Constitution in such a way that I think they would be much puzzled if they were to be asked what they are. There were compromises, the non-adoption of which would have prevented the Constitution itself from being adopted by the people. Leading members even went home in despair of effecting a Constitution which would be acceptable to the peo-And it was after they had gone, that certain compromises were adopted which finally insured the acceptance of that instru-

In many confederacies, ancient and mod-ern, all the States entering into the combination had an equal number of votes. The small States insisted that that was the right way. They said, we shall be swallowed up by the larger States unless we can vote by States as was done in Congress under the Confederation. I suppose it is well known to you that the Convention of States was called together for the purpose of amending the old Articles of Confederation. They found, however, that they would not bear amendment. After a faithful attempt at amendment, they ascertained that it was easier to make a new instrument than to repair the old one. In the old Confederation the States were all equal. Delaware had as large a vote as New York. Luther Martin, who led off this opposition, has left an account of it and of his own action. The small States refused to come in to the support of a combination unless they could have an equal And the Convention came very near breaking up in despair of ever settling that distracting question. How did they finally settle? By making this compromise; by saying that in one branch the people should be represented according to population, and in the other the States should be equally represented. New York, Pennsylvania, Virgin. is and Massachusetts said to the small States, You shall be represented in the one branch according to population; and we will consent to be represented in the other branch by States. The large States were discontented with the equal representation in the Senate. The small States were discontented with the great amount of power which the large States had in the lower house. This was then the first compromise. It was the great one, because this difficulty came nearer shipother, and because it was the most impor There was another compromise, and it, too, was important. The immediate occasion of the formation of this government

grew out of difficulties of navigation chiefly in Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay.—Great difficulties arose on account of the

were entered into by the several States. For instance, if Massachusetts laid duties, and Rhode Island did not, goods would be introduced, duty free, into Rhode Island, and snuggled over the line. Ten thousand diffisinuggled over the differ-culties were growing up between the differ-ent States on this account, and particularly between Virginia and Maryland, concerning the navigation of Delaware Bay on the one hand, and the Chesapeake Bay one the other. These difficulties led to the calling of a convention for the purpose of amending the articles of confederation. It was ascertained that this could not be done. But finally, a new attempt was made, which resulted in the formation of this Constitution. The at-tempt to regulate commerce was in fact what led to the formation of this Constitution.— And they were obliged to make a compromise which we have almost forgotten.

There were some states which were agricultural States, raising tobacco and rice principally, as the cultivation of cutton was not then very extensive. They were planting States. Then there were also certain States. which it was then foreseen would be naviga-ting and manufacturing States. The commerce existed then in some measure, but the manufacturing did not to any great extent. Now the agriculturists said, If we allow Congress to regulate commerce, they will put duties on exports, and thereby shut off all the sale of our products. They did not then think that the duties on imports would produce the same effect. They did not think at that time, as seems to be now a favorite notion with some, that the greater the duty the better for them and for the people, under the plea that the greater the duty, would furnish the greater protection to our industry. Neither thinking of that or of the effect which would be produced by the taxation of imports, they insisted that Congress should put duties on imports alone. The revenue on the importation of goods was of great value to New York and Massachusetts. They gave up that, and this bargain was made between the agricultural States on the one hand, and the commercial on the other, in which they agreed that exports should not

had not then thought that taxation on all the imported goods was to be regarded as a blessing. Therefore they had never anticipated that the revenue necessary for the purpose of carrying on the government would be obtained on the imports. So strong was the feeling against raising a large revenue from imports, that when Hamilton made a report proposing five per cent, duties on some imports, he had to argue at great length to the effect that though it was a terrible thing, we should submit to it because it was necessary in order to obtain funds for the government. The taxes on imports, it was not apprehended, would ever he so high as to defray the expenses of government. On the contrary, they expected that the expenses of government would be defrayed by direct government would be defrayed by direct taxation. Then it became an important question. How shall taxation be apportioned among the people? "Why," said the men at the North, "according to population; and let everybody, white or black, be enumerated. "No," replied the South, "for here are our southern slaves, who do not produce as much as your laborers. We ought not to only was there a compromise made on this subject, but they were ready to have their representation of two-fifths of their slaves, which was not much thought of at the time nasmuch as they obtained as a recompense what was esteemed a great boon, namely, the taxation, also in proportion to their numbers, omitting two-fifths of their slaves. This was very much desired at the South and opposed at the North. And the South conquered .-We now talk about taking off the whole of their slave representation. I do not know but they would have been glad to have had the whole removed, if they could by that means have avoided taxation therefor. That was the point of view from which they then looked upon it. It was, as you perceive then viewed very differently from what it

In that compromise there was no reference whatever made to a slave. It was simply a certain mode of ascertaining taxation and representation. It was decided, that to certain persons, who were described, they should add three-fifths of all other persons, to obtain the basis for representation and direct taxation. The reason why that phraseology was adopted was, that there existed a sort of secret dislike of the institution of slavery [applause]; a dislike extending to Southern men as well as to Northern men. Southern men aided in the formation of this Constitution, and in the adoption of this arti cte. Southern men felt a sort of unpleasant sensation at the sound of that word slave, and of that other word, slavery, and not fancy the idea of introducing them into a docu-ment which was to live forever. They contrived to express their idea, therefore, without mentioning those terms. It cannot be said that this was any compromise on the subject of slavery. It was a compromise on the subject of taxation. They put in somehing similar on the subject of representation, There comes then mother compromise

which is important. There were several smaller ones, to which I have not alluded. Those to which I have already referred, and that which I shall mention, are important. The remaining compromise is this:

ART. I. SEC. 9. "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."

Those who made the Constitution said that this importation should go on in such States as chose to earry it on for twenty. years, and that after that time the federal power may be exerted, and the slave trade shall be stopped. Accordingly, when that period arrived, it was declared pirracy. At the moment that the Constitution would allow Congress to act, that moment Congress acted. There was not the delay of a day or. an hour. The slave trade was forever prohibited. That is the last of the important

Now when people talk about adhering to the compromises of the Constitution, referring thereby to certain other things which are not alluded to in the Constitution. should like to have them define what they mean. These which I have mentioned, it s necessary to adhere to.

Therefore, I go on to declare as to certain other clauses which are not compromises which are not the agreement of two parties in which each gives way a little for the sake of that which it esteems a greater good, that these other clauses are stipulations which are to be construed. And I propose now to construe them.
I come to the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States. In that I find all

fugitive slaves. And I intend to ask what does that language mean? Construe it by the same rules according to which the other clauses are construed. In the first place, the first section of the fourth article of the Con-stitution of the United States says, "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State." Every State shall give full faith and credit to the public records of every other State. Does this grant power to anybody? I see in the words that follow what the makers of the Constitution thought on that subject. I see that they thought on that subject. I see that they thought it did not grart the power to Congress, because they add language giving the power. What I have read is no grant of power to Congress. It is a prohibition to the States. It says, You shall not deny your belief in the truth of the public records of your sister States. If a court in South Cardina says a certain thing you are to since full olina says a certain thing you are to give full faith to it. That does not say that Congress shall do anything about it. And the people of the United States did not understand that Congress had the power. The makers of the Constitution did not understand from the extract which I have read that Congress had any power over the subject. And for this reason, that the close of the section gives to Congress the power which would have been needless had the preceding language confer-red it. "And the Congress may, by general laws, precribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the affect thereof," What need was there of adding this latter clause, if the first was a grant of power ? You may rend this Constitution through, and you will not find any words wasted. Every word means some-thing. It was put there because it was necessary, and because the meaning would not have been clear without it. I say that that first clause did not contain a grant of power; and the men who put it there knew it.-They first say that faith shall be given; and then bestow on Congress the power in rela-tion thereto. The powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the States. That

power would have been reserved to the States if not given to Congress in the last clause of this section. Can language make that clearer. I go to the next section. SEC. 2. "The citizens of each State shall he entitled to all the privileges and immu-nities of citizens in the several States."

Very well; a colored man in Massachusetts goes out from our ports, and goes into one of the harbors of South Corolina. They don't give him the immunities of the citizen of the State. Does any Southern man contend that Congress has the power to enforce that section? No! There is no power granted there. There is a declaration of a principle, but it does not say that Congress shall possess the power to enforce it. Therefore they say that South Carolina may make what laws she pleases, and the United States government can do nothing to prevent it. They adopt one rule for this clause, and another rule for that clause, in the same section. But do I say that Congress has the power to enforce action in consonance with this clause, in the harbor of Charleston?
No! I choose strict construction on all
these clauses. I adopt no rule of strict con-

The next clause is as follows: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony or any other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on defrom which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime," Under that clause no serious difficulty has arisen. The States have given

up criminals, and no State has objected to it. Then comes the next clause: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therin be discharged from such service or

To whom is that directed? To the States or to Congress? To the states! It says, "no person shall be discharged by any law or regulation of the States." That is a regulation addressed to the States, and not to the Union. And then it goes on to say, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be

In the case of a person charged with crime, the rule is that he shall be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. Now if the first part of this section is addressed to the states, then to whom- is the subsequent clause addressed? For it does not go on to say Congress shall make the laws, but it says. you shall deliver up. How can any person contend that one is addressed to states and the other not?

One clause says they shall not make laws and the next that they shall deliver up. say that that last clause is as clearly addressed to the States as the first. And then I go back to the old rule laid down by our fathers, written by Samuel Adams in the bill of Rights of Massachusetts, in which he says, "every power, jurisdiction and right shall remain with the people, unless specially delegated to Congress." Have those powers been delegated? ["No! No!"]

There is not, then, in this clause, a delegation of power to the United States government to pass any law about fugitives from labor. There is a direction that certain things shall be done, and that certain other things shall not be done. And that is directed to the States. A fugitive shall not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged. That is addressed to the State. I come, then, to the conclusion to which

the present head of the State department come, and which he announced again as late as March 7, 1850. I come to the conclusion that this section of the Constitution was ad-dressed to the States. I quote Mr. Webster's opinion for this reason, that he has always the power of the government than the Democratic party. Mr. Webster has gone further than we have. He has allowed a National Bank to be constitutional. I might give other cases. His mind is of such a nature that it has a tendency to extend the powers of the United States government a great deal further than the Domocratic party have thought it right. I am not criticising his opinions in favor of enlarging the powers of the government. He has been a Federal-ist all his life, belonging to a party who have been inclined to give great power to the United Stated government. It is not at all unlikely that if the power had existed in the Constitution, he would there have found it. He says particularly that he thought it was

The United States Supreme Court have

that is found with regard to the delivery of | they decided that the States have no right to legislate for the carrying into effect of this section, but that the power thereof lies in Congress: Perhaps it would not be proper for me, con idering my profession as a law yer, to argue the case against them, But I am not satisfied with the decision or their teasons for it. And I believe it was a mistake! I believe, too, that it was a mistake the whole consequences of which will not be seen for mrny years. I think they should have taken the ground the Democratic party must take, (for they cannot come to any other conclusion,) and which Daniel Webster tells us was his opinion, that the language of this clause of the Constitution was addressed

Why, my friends, two sets of dangers have always threa encel this government in the view of the people; one party has feared that it might fall to peices; the other that it might become to strong. Which have we now most reason to apprehend? Is there any danger that our government will prove too weak? Originally, one fear was that they could not ruise money enough to defray the expenses of the government. They did not think of obtaining a revenue by the tax-ation of imports to such an extent as to raise thirty or forty millions of dollars. They thought of one million, one and a half or two millions of dollars. Alexander Hamilton said that the government could not be carried on because men would not travel from Maine and Georgia, as far as Washington, for the purpose of participating in the affairs of government. Now it is not difficult to find men of the first order of talleuts to come even from California, if their mileage is paid.

The danger that general government could not enlist powerful men; that it could not raise money enough for its expenses, have disappeared in smoke and mist, and we can hardly conceive of such dangers.

But the contrary danger is more and more a reality. There may be a continual accumulation of power by the general government. There may be such an increasing of taxation as to crush the community. There may be a large standing army. Nobody thinks of any objection to adding a million, or five million of dollars annually for the support of the army or navy. But add a few thousand dollars to the salary of the Judges of the United States, and there will be a great outery about the lavish expenditure of the government.

I say the constant increase of power of the general government does seriously af-fect the interests of the community. If that be so, how is it to be cured? How is it to be prevented? for prevention is easier than cure. It is to be prevented by the strict construction of the Constitution. And this becomes every hour more necessary, not on-ly because it will prevent the enlargement of the power of the government, but in consequence of the great extent of territory.

If the government extended over New England only, there is a homogeneous people which might be easily managed. But when we come to have States like New England, States like the cotton and planting States of the South and West, with new and distant States like California, containing divers habits, religions, and so much diversi-ty in all those things which make a people oue people, then, it is important that the sphere of our general government should not be extended into all sorts of matters It should be restricted to its proper subjectsfor instance, the regulation of foreign com-merce! That is necessarily done by the general government. I am for carrying it a little further than some people. Knowing that it was the intent of the framers of the

Constitution to carry it as far as the necessi

ty went, I am for carrying it as far as that

necessity demands. And when the general government de-cided that this power could be exercised for the construction of light-houses, the construction of piers, and for the removal of olstructions in the harbors of our eastern ports, and when I saw all that I thought that it was a legitimate excercise of power. And I thought the same principles could be carried into the West just as well as on the Atlantic coast. If that power will authorize the removal of an obstruction in New York harbor, it will authorize the removal of obstruc-tions in the waters of the Mississippi. If it will authorize expenditures at Cape Ann, it will also authorize them in lake Michigan .-Give the West fair play. Let the government do what must be done. And then carry the principle out so as to make it fair and qual for all sections of the country Cheers.] But having done that I would not illow the general government to go into any other exercise of power which is not delegated to it. Since the decision of the case of Prigg, the States have thought they were not responsible for what was done. have therefore m some cases refused the use of their jails, and the assistance of their oficers, for the recapture of fugitive slaves.-The United States government now go on and legislate. I might continue and show all the evil resulting from that decision. I prefer to take this precise evil in order to ilustrate the effect of it. A law which is made by a State is likely to be suited to what is to be done. The State of Massachu knows what her people can bear and what they cannot bear. But if a law is to be made contrary to the sentiments of any State it will be impracticable to carry it out in that

How does that apply to the question of Slavery? Just in this way! The retaking of fligitive slaves is to be carried out if anywhere in a free State. Slaves do not when they escape, stop in a Slave State. If fugitives are to be returned from any place, it is from a Free State. When Congress makes a law on the subject it makes it against the very inmost sentiments of the souls of the people of the free States. ["Shame!"

Is that a power likely by its exercise to tend to the perpetuation of the Union by carrying out this law. I propose to perpetuate the Union by checking the power of the General Government. [Loud cheers.] But we are told that these are me

concliation—measures of peace. Enforce this law, and we shall have peace and quiet, it is said. How! Is one-third of the white people of the United States to dictate to the other two-thirds, and call their submission peace? I admit that these slave interests may set one part of the country against the other. It may so happen that difficulties will take place in either case. But is it not just as likely to cause difficulty when two-thirds of the whole people of the country are irritated as when body one-third are irritated? [Applause.] I see no way of getting out of this difficulty so straight-forward, so sure of its results, as it would be, if practicable, to go back to the case of Priggs vs. the State of Pennsylvania, I old Democratic principle, and say the United States Government have nothing to do with this matter. [Cheering.]

NO. 16.

But Sir, and gentlemen, as this subject is one of great interest, and as the manner in which I have discussed it is not the manner in which it has been most commonly discuss ed, allow me to go one step further. If it be granted, which I do not grant at all—if it be granted that the United States Government granted that the United States Government has the right to make such a law, let us inquire what sort of a law it gives them a right to make. For that is a matter of great consequence. A man charged with crime shall on demand be delivered up! That is the law. What have you to ascertain before you give him up? Simply that he is charged! That means, that he is charged by some resums. means, that he is charged by some responsi-ble person, on what a lawyer would call good and probable cause.

Where shall he be tried? Where is he charged! It is a privilege to the party charged with crime that he shall be tried where the crime was committed. This is inserted for the benefit of the person charged with crime. So that if a person be charged with crime, let him go back to the place where the deed was committed, for there he can most easily prove his innocence. This is based on a very ancient principle of the English common

The question to be decided is, is the man charged? Does a responsible man who would be convicted of perjury if it were not true, swear that he committed the crime? If so, we will take his oath, and send the accused man back. He does not have his trial where he is found, but only a preliminary trial there. The preliminary inquiry in such a case may be accomplished by a summary process. It is not necessary to have a jury in Massachusetts to try a man who has committed a murder in New York. You could not conveniently give him a fair and full trial here. You therefore go through a summary process to determine whether it is necessary to send this man back.

send this man back. I go next to the succeeding clause. I know that the men who made this Constitution knew what they were about, and did not put a single clause here, or a single word there, without meaning. There is no book in the English language, of which the construction is so plain, as the Constitution of the United States. If a man comes to it with a sincere and honest heart, and will take the trouble to compare one portion with another, he can-

not fail to come to a right conclusion. But the person held to service or labor "shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."
The party who hold him must prove that the The party who hold him must prove that the service or labor is due and that he was held. How is this to be done? Is it to be done by a summary process? Did any man ever hear of such a thing except in relation to Slavery? ["Hear! hear!"] Did any man ever hear that any question of liberty or property was disposed of by means of a summary process, except in relation to this subject of Slavery?

We are told that we should submit. Now I do not go to a Southern State to tell them what they shall do or what they shall not do. Let them provide for their own institutions as they please, but let them not come here and tell me that a man shall not have a trial by jury, and that he shall not only not have jury trial here, but perhaps no where else.

I do not admit any such doctrine here. Why, is it not quite clear how this question shall be decided, whether he is held to service or not? What is the principle of the Constitution of the United States on that subject? For there is a principle laid down here. There is very little left out that ought to be in. There is laid down here the rule that no man shall "be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." That

s in the Vth article of the amendments to

the Constitution of the United States. Now I take it, if you seize a colored man, or you may seize a white man under the operation of this law—if you seize any man in Massachusetts under this fugitive slave law, the first queston is, shall he be deprived of his liberty? You are not to take it for granted that he is a slave. All presumptions of law are in favor of liberty. It is a maxim as old as Christianity itself, Presumitur pro libertate — that the presumption is always to be in favor of liberty. Now if I say if it was the maxim of ancient Rome before Christ was born, it is the maxim of Christian Europe, and of every body the world over, to day; it is the maxim of the common law of England; it is the maxim of the common law of Mass.; it is the maxim of the whole world, save only the slave holding States of this Union. [Enthusiastic shouts of applause.] It is to be presumed that the man is free, from the fact that he is a man made in the image of God. [Renewed cheers.]

We come, then, to the next section: "No person held to labor or service in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regula-tion therein be discharged, &c." There is a very extraordinary difference of language between this section and the preceeding one. In that it was a person charged with crime. There was probable cause to believe that he might be guilty. But in this section, is it a person charged with being held to service? The Constitution tells you what it is: "No person held to service or labor, &c.', If he is not held he is not liable. "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, &c.? Who shall be delivered up? The person "held. Not the person "charged" as in the case of a person charged with murder. It is not the person suspected, but it is the person "held. When? Not till it is found out whether be is held or not, I take it. [Repeated rounds of appleuse.]

The image of God stamped upon him certifies him to be free. [Cheers.] The stamp of heaven with which he walks erect certi-fies him to be free. [Intense sensation.] And when all Roman and all European, aye, Asi-atic and African laws have decided that he shall be free -when that is the universal law of the world, I will not agree that any mis-erable notion of expediency shall make me bow down to that very detestable, abominable, horrible, and wicked doctrine that the color of a man shall establish the fact that he is not free. [Cheers repeated for a consider-

I go on then upon the Constitution of the United States, and I say this man found in the State of Massachusetts, is presumed to be free; and therefore, when you seek to make a slave of him, the question is, shall he be deprived of his liberty? He has his liberty. Shall he be deprived of it? The Constitution says he shall not be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without the process of law

t a public hearing and without confron-s. In that way men's liberties have

When this article was added to the conservatose who did it meant to guard against these usurpatose who did it meant to guard against these usurpatose who did it meant to guard against these usurpatons of power. Governments are the same in all ages,
and these things might be done in our nation as well as
lsewhere. No man shall "be deprived of life, liberty
reproperty without due process of law." Ry due proess of law, they meant in due process of proceeding in
common law. It was the taking away of the trial by
ury, it was the taking away of the habeas corpus, it was
tar chamber doctrine—it was all this against which

What was due process of law? That general exam-nation of the Constitution, of which I have given you only a sketch, would show you what it was. To pre-cent any possible ambiguity, they said, in the seventh uticle of amendments. In suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dol-ars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." And they supposed when they had secured both crim-al prosecutions and civil suits, that they had covered lars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved."

And they supposed when they had secured both criminal prosecutions and civil suits, that they had covered every thing. They meant to cover all things, except well known and well defined proceedings in admiralty, proceedings in chancery, and also courts martial. They meant to include all save those exceptional cases, and they did not suppose that any body would imagine that the trial of a man's liberty was one of these. The writ to ascertain whether a serf belonged to the lord who claimed him, is one of the oldest in the common law. Will any one rise up and say that a man's liberty is not worth twenty dollars? If a man owes another eighty-two dollars, and it costs a hundred dollars to get it, he would certainly better not have a jury to try the case.

All sums below twenty dollars cannot be tried by a jury, for this reason, viz, that it would cost more than that to try the case.

Some limit it was necessary to fix; and that amount

Some limit it was necessary to fix; and that amount was selected as the most appropriate. They never treamed that any man's liberty would not be considered worth treamed. worth twenty dollars.

What is a man's liberty worth? Will the owner say the pot worth twenty dollars? If it is worth to the

worth twenty dollars.

What is a man's liberty worth? Will the owner say it is not worth twenty dollars, is it not worth to the master five hundred dollars, is it not worth as much to the master five hundred dollars, is it not worth as much to the man himself? No slave would escape, no master would putsue him, no master would keep him, if he were not worth more than twenty dollars. But "in suits at common law, where the value in controversy chall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved."

Due process of law is meant to distinguish the careful, guarded, strict, precise manner known to the English law, from the summary military process used in time of war. There can therefore be no doubt, that a person held to service is, by due process of law, entitled to his trial by jury. [Applause.]

There are other questions entitled to consideration, if I did not perceive that the hour is approaching at which a great portion of my audience will be obliged to leave. [Cries of "Go on! Go on!?]

I lay down two propositions; First, that the government have no jot or title of power, authorizing them to act for the rendition of fugitive slaves; and second, even if they had such a power, the clause would require that it should be exercised under due process of law includes a jury trial. [Applause.] A jury trial? Where? "A person held to service shall be delivered up." Certainly, in the place where he is seezed; he should be tried by an impartial jury. It is said, carry a man from Maine to Texas, and then he can have his trial, I should prefer not to rub that risk, if I were liable to be arrested. I would make it certain whether I had been held to service, before I run the risk of perpetual servitude, by being carried into a Slave State.

But this is not all. Suppose that every man who claims a fugitive slave were as wise as Solomon, and as upright as Sir Matthew Hale. Suppose he were determined to give the alleged fugitive a fair trial in a Slave State. The rule at the South is, that a colored man is a

n court.

See that they should always construe their laws
Would you send a man back to a system of laws
man is presumed to be a slave? ("No! no!")
ay no! Nevor! Try a man where he is presum-And I say no! Never! Try a man where he is presumed to be free. [Cheers]

I will go no farther, but simply read these resolutions, which, I believe embody the substance of what I have said and leave them to your decision. I have made this explanation, though I knew that it would be distasteful to some persons who have heretofore voted for me. I want them to show their numbers in favor of the expediency of making a change in the candidate. I want the Democratic party to strike out the course which they will choose to pursue, and I think they need no assurance from me that in any course they may choose to take, they will find in me a zealous coadjutor. I will road

the resolutions, because they state my position more clearly than the remarks which I have had the honor to address to you. [The Hun. gentleman closed amid en-Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States has not conferred upon Congress the power to enact any law authorizing officers of the United States to determine the slavery or freedom of persons found within the territory of any State, and to convey them out of the State wherein they are found, to be held as slaves in another State.

another State.

Resolved, That no person in any State of this Union can be lawfully deprived of his liberty without due process of law; which process, in the case of an alleged fugitive from service, is a suitat common law; wherein the fact, whether said fugitive was lawfully held to service, in the State from which he is alleged to have escaped, shall be determined by a trial by jury.

caped, that he determined by a trial by jury.

Resolved, That such trial by jury should precede the delivery, into the hands of the party claiming him, of such alleged fugitive, and should be had in the vicinity where the said alleged fugitive is found.

Resolved, That in the determination of the question of liberty, all presumptions of law, and fact, are, and ought to be, in favor of liberty.

DIALOGUE

Between a foreigner just arrived - (April 1851) and his Friend in Boston.

Stranger. I am happy in setting foot at last in a land of freedom; in which I am told you of the reality. We have seen a good many have no standing army — and in Boston, a place so distinguished in asserting and maintaining the natural rights of man - but I hear the sound of martial music, and see companies of militia; how pleasant if we must see military display, to know your troops can only act in ed to make that convention probably superior to defence of liberty. But what is the particular

object of this parade? Bostonian I'm afraid my friend my answer will show you that your compliment to the natien and Boston is misapplied. Massachusetts, ward situation - we had been for a year or two previous to the present, calling meetings to denounce slavery extension, and limit the claims of slaveholders; when to our astonishment, the slaveholding minority in our National councils. ves, passed a law binding the citizens of free states to restore fugitive slaves, past, present and future; and to assist in their recapture, under a penal- the government was established, and within a ty of imprisonment and a fine of a thousand dollars from any one refusing - and these are the fore the blast. A complete triumph of freedom men who are called out to co-operate with a there is soon to take place. Scarcely a future National force, to conduct back in safety, and to event is more certain. deliver up to bondage a fugitive slave.

Stranger.—Are you in earnest?

Bostonian.-I am in most sober earnest. Stranger - I believe I feel something now of the force of the expression "being petrified with without personal knowledge can be aware of astonishment"-I have no remark to make - what efforts they made. All that talents, learn-I will venture however to ask one more question ing, sleepless vigilance and self-sacrificing zeal -I see the troops seem escorting the man to a could do was done. Those eminent lawyers,

wharf, to place him on shipboard. Have I been correctly informed, when told | well as the Vigilance Committee, merit the deep that ships of your Navy have for many years gratitude of every friend of mankind. And cruised off the coast of Africa to capture slavers, under the declaration that the slave-trade is save that poor young man, yet the remembrance. piracy? and that one has been recently sent to of them will sweeten every hour of future life. conduct Kossuth and his companions to the Honor to those noble men! land of freedom?

despotism of my native land — it is more con- as "fomenting an infamous agitation" in Boston,

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851. NEW ENGLAND DISHONORED!

Desirous of attending the great anti-fugitive law meeting in Massachusetts, we took the steamer Monday evening of last week. The boat was crowded with passengers and freight and it is quite natural it should be so as that is; the cheapest way by half to go to Boston from this city, and without the loss of business time. Boats leave here at 7 P. M., daily, and run through each way in 8 to 9 hours for one dollar.

Accommodations are good enough. We ad-

vise that mode of travel. Knowing something of what was going on about the Court House in Boston, as soon as it was light we passed up that way. All was still till that revolting scene was reached. It would be difficult to describe the emotions there awakened. Never had we visited Boston and vicinity, without an impression that we were treading on holy ground. There slept the ashes of the venerated dead. There the Ark of holy Liberty rested after lone wandering upon the deep, and a new edition of the race appeared. The very dust seemed consecrated to liberty by the prayers and tears of the pilgrims, It had been baptized in blood. All the associations of ancestral faith and principles; - of suffering and heroism; - of revolutionary strife and triumph; the birth place and cradle of liberty with its witnessing monuments and scars—all came fresh to recollection. But what did we now behold? There was the Temple of Massachusetts' Justice in chains — a cable extending round it supported by iron stakes driven into the pavement. Between that and the building police men were passing as sentinels, the doors were strongly guarded, and the stir within indicated some

strange events transpiring. Just at that time, so early as to escape general observation, a company of about 50 semivagabonds were ordered out of the City Marshal's quarters, armed with heavy short swords drawn, and were drilled in military style for two hours. One of the principal evolutions was the hollow square, the object of which could easily be conjectured. What did all this mean? Were dangerous criminals to be brought to justice? Had suffering innocence cried for help? Had liberty again summoned back the old spirit of Massachusetts in its defence? No, no! BOSTON WAS ENSLAVING A MAN!! In the presence of all the legislative, judicial, and executive power of Massachusetts; an innocent, noble young man had been seized by hired minions, and there in that Sanctuary of Justice, behind bolts and iron bars he lay awaiting the dismal hour that was to march him to his doom. No court of justice was to hear his cause, no jury of citizens to come to his relief. Here was tyranny! We had read of it in history; we had heard of it in Hungary and Italy and our southern States, but now we saw it. There was slavery! - there the terrible reality, in its own bald, infernal nakedness. With emotions of indignation, sorrow and disgust too big for utterance we turned away repeating - "And there they crucified him." Avenging justice sleeps not, but only waits to gather intenser fierceness. We wandered about the old grave yards in sadness, musing upon their monuments and their tombs. There was no rattling of bones at scenes taking place around them, still we could not but ex-

> "Is this the land our fathers loved? The freedom which they toiled to win? Is this the soil whereon they moved? Are these the graves they slumbered in? The mantles which the dead have worn?"

When the court of the Inquisition was about to assemble we returned and sought admission hoping to exchange at least one look of sympathy with the more than murdered man, but were forbidden to enter without a pass from the Marshal. We found him at last, but he refused our request and we were obliged to relinquish our object. "On the side of the oppressor there was power, but the victim had no comforter."

A Massachusetts Court House converted into a baracoon; Massachusetts Judges crawling under emblematic thains to their seats; Fanueil Hall closed against freedom, and converted into barracks for the armed minions of oppression; thus debased is New England! Said the venerable President Quincy, "I did not believe this of Massachusetts, but I was mistaken. I did not realize our apostacy. I am grieved." And his grey hairs will go down with sorrow to the grave.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

We assure our readers that the account we give from the Commonwealth of that great convention is not at all overdrawn, but falls short public meetings, but not the like of that. Its high moral tone; the solid as well as brilliant character of its speeches; the sublimity of its themes, and its eloquence kindled to the highest intensity by the scenes in Boston - all conspirany other ever held in that city. There was the old spirit of the pilgrims and of the revolution roused to the highest enthusiasm, yet controlled as we never before saw such excitement contolled, by self-possession and moral principle, and Boston in particular is just now in an awk- Men's hearts were almost bursting with the struggling emotions of shame, indignation and grief, and had duty called, poor Sims would have been rescued with their blood. Still scarcely a rash word escaped a single speaker. It was a great occasion, and will make a powerful imaided by some leading men from among oursel- pression all over Massachusetts, as well as else-

> That State is waking up as it has not since very short period hunkerism will be swept be-

The most honorable mention should be made of those noble men in Boston who have toiled to save that young man - save the honor of Massachusetts, and of New England. No one Loring, Rantoul, Sumner, Sewall and others, as

The Lewiston Journal published a let-Stranger, When will the next steamer sail ter from New York last week, which smartly for Europe ? I must hasten to return to the charges Messrs. Rantoul, Seward, Phillips, etc. sistent than this, because more impartial. G. &c. &c. The writer must be a promising lad.

MR. RANTOUL'S SPEECH.

Believing our readers would like to see this ble speech entire, and that no other paper in he State would publish M, we have inserted be whole of it. It presents the unconstitutionspect. It subjects it to the old democracic test of "strict constitution," and none but mercenary political gamblers will deny that he is perfeetly triumphant. No wonder the party papers refuse to insert it. It would be injudicious to let the people see democratic principle applied to slavery, they might not be pliable enough afterwards.

The Post struck Mr. Rantoul's name from its list of candidates and reads him out of the party. The Argus does the same. The Free Demoeracy will be much obliged to them for the firstman they had in New England: The old party has not another such man to lose, although they have just discovered that he is ambitious, unprincipled, etc.! Is not that speech sound democracy? Why then repudiate Mr. R.? Was it dishonest to tell the people his opinions before he received their votes, or should he cheat the people as Andrews, Littlefield, Gerry, etc., did? The Arous finds no fault with them. The manly example of Mr. Rantoul will be followed by all other honest democrats as fast as they get information and courage.

We suggest to our readers to lend this paper to their democratic neighbors till it is worn out by careful reading.

We shall print a few extra copies which the first applicants will have at two cents each.

COMMISSIONER IN PORTLAND!!

We understand that George F. Shepley has suceeded in obtaining the infamous office of Slave-Catcher General in this city. His party are also trying to make him Mayor. If they can succeed he will have all the power of the Black Law with the Mayor's authority added to execute it. Then woe to the colored people of Portland!

The object probably was to keep this appointment but of sight till after election, when if he is successful, warrants for seizures will be forth-

Will the people of Portland elect an alleged slave-catcher for Mayor? See that this question is passed through the city.

A communication from Governor Seward depricated much of the discussion going on in reference to the subjects raised by the action of the last Congress. They should have a calm and impartial consideration, as they must abide the trial of reason, experience and truth. -

We ask our readers to compare this pretended discription of Mr Seward's letter to the Massachusetts Convention, with the letter itself, then say what justice there is in it.

The allusion to Mr. Colver and the evening meeting is still more unjust. Not one word escaped him in favor of violence, but his language was moderate and christian. So was all that was said at that meeting except an incidental remark from an individual.

The pertinacious efforts of mandacious presses of Boston against the friends of freedom there ought not to be aided by religious papers elsewhere. They are opposed, almost to a man, to violent resistance to the Black Act, and have conducted accordingly under circumstances which would test any man's principles.

RATHER SHREWD .- As soon as Mr. Rantoul's speech appeared, the Argus hastened to publish a long article in favor of "strict construction," every paragraph of which, if applied, would support the speech, then it excludes and denounces the speech. Thus a spurious profession of democratic principles can be kept up among the people, and the slaveholders be pacified by excepting slavery from their test.

----THE MENDACITY of the slavery presses of Boston should subject them to universal discredit and contempt. This no one will doubt who has been in that city during the last ten days and carefully used his own eyes and ears. Yet their statements are inserted in congenial papers in this state as facts. The Republican Journal, Argus, Oxford Democrat, Saco Democrat, etc., thus delude their readers. Even the Traveller and Atlas are not reliable on slavery subjects there. None should be credited but the Commonwealth.

The investigation before a committee of Massachusetts senate relative to any neglect of duty on the part of officers of the Commonwealth, or participation by them in the case of Sims, is making important developments. It is not yet closed, but enough is disclosed to show that the laws of the state have been contemptnously trampled under foot. We shall refer to this hereafter.

Mr. Rantoul has, by his late act, deliberately stepped down from the national platform of the Republican Party of the Nation, which he had always heretofore occupied with distinguished honor to himself, and has thrown in the ranks of the disminguished. his influence into the ranks of the disunionists.

The democratic "Platform" then is the fugitive act, and any argument against it is disunion. Well, put on the screws. It says Mr. Rantoul's "doctrines are subversive of our highest national interests," and therefore refuses to publish the speech; as it does every syllable against the black law. It dares not let people see the arguments against it lest they should conclude not to be used any longer as party tools. Perhaps men in that party will submit to such discipline—we shall see.

It is a distressing dilemma for the community, when a decision must either contravene constitutional law, or the pleadings of Christianized humanity. We must wait, in patience and prayer, for an influence from Him who has all hearts in his hands and can mould the national mind, as easily as that of an indi-

If the law is constitutional what are we to pray for? And what sense is there in praying one way and acting another? A very pious man was once closely pressed in argument, and seeing no other convenient escape from his dilemma, "Brethren," said he "let us pray."

Bells were tolled as the news of Boston kidnapping reached Plymouth, Waltham, Newton, and many other towns in Massachusetts.

We would call attention to the item respecting a delegation to the Peace Congress in England. Shall we have a meeting and appoint delegates? We believe a number are ready to go. Will other papers please copy the article

THE NEW ADVERTISMENTS in this paper are worthy of particular notice, especially at this season those relating to agricultural books, which no one engaged in those pursuits should be without. We shall refer to them again.

The story about "Uncle David," on the last page, should have been credited to the Zion's

"AND THERE THEY CRUCIFIED HIM."

That young man in Boston called a slave has gone! He has fallen a martyr to liberty, upon the alter of mammon. He was as really sold to purchase southern trade as if it had been done on the aution block. In Boston this is well understood. We often heard remarks like these respecting it. "Well, our business has been suffering a good while - we've lost a good deal already." A member of Mr. Roger's church, as we were credibly informed, said, "I'm glad they have got that nigger I hope they will keep him and carry him back. Trade will be a great deal better - a great deal better." So debased is Boston! - so fillen! And one of her own merchants furnished the vessel. And, ashamed to be seen by day-light, they marched him off at break of day when few eyes would see the sickening sight, disgusting to all but fiends.

And the boasted advocates of law have in this case trampled the criminal laws of the United States, the criminal and civil laws of Mass., the special statute of that state on this subject, as well as the Law of God, all under foot together. This we shall show hereafter.

Sims swore that he was a freeman and had free papers in the hands of a certain man in Georgia, which he could procure if they would give him time; but the commissioner was "satisfied," and there was no appeal.

The New York Tribune says a rush is now to be made by other claimants upon the colored people of Boston, and very likely they will be here. But weep not for them, but for ourselves and our children!

"All quiet in Boston on Monday - the abolitionists having failed to get up a row, the negro Sims was amusing leisure hours with games at cards — the lawyers were to commence their arguments at 12 o'clock .- Saco Democrat. Is not such stuff paid for by slaveholders or their allies as advertisments? or is it all of mere

The Argus says that Dr. Nichols, Unitarian; Mr. Streeter, Universalist, and Mr. Pratt, Episcopal, preached slave-hunting sermons Fast day, and very mercifully concludes to leave the other ministers of this city in obscurity. We should think those named would wish to be thus privileged.

It is gratifying that so many ministers here have been faithful on this great subject. Dr. Carruther's sermon ought to be printed.

They (hunker whigs) must be bright men to suppose they can get a tariff by helping locos into Congress; and just about as shrewd in supposing that they can get one by being sub-servient to Southern politicians. That has been tried about long enough. It is very evident that the fools are not yet all dead by several .-

We are glad to see one whig paper getting its eyes open to the truth on that tariff question. The liberties and honor of the nation have been sacrificed for it-even the black law was given as the price of it, and now they are cheated out of it as they ought to be. How long have the friends of liberty been urged to waive their cause for "other great interests" i. e. a tariff, and even now, as the Advertiser says, the "fools are not all dead."

THE FREE PRESS.

MR. EDITOR : - At this time when the north is lapping the dust under the whip of the south, and there is no child left in the cradle of liberty to rock, it becomes every individual to do what he can to support the Press] which fully advocates the principles of Liberty. Let all who are opposed to slavery consider whether it is not their duty to aid the dissemination of those truths which tend to promote "peace on earth and good will among men," and to do away with it is their duty, let them in this quarter who have not already subscribed, subscribe for the Portland Inquirer, and thus help to wield that powerful instrument for good, a Free Press.

(We thank the unknown writer for his suggestion, and commend it to the special notice of others. In the power which the friends of freedom hold over the press by giving and withholding patronage, they have the power of early triumph or defeat of our cause. Why will they not use this power for the oppressed and the poor? If not how can they answer it? - Ep.]

The following article, from the Salem Freeman, contains some excellent suggestions:

ANTI-SLAVERY PAPERS. - A strong effort is now being made, in influential quarters, to stifle free discussion, to silence the pulpit, and, especially to kill off the anti-slavery newspapers. Under the circumstances, we submit to liberal readers that it is the duty of all anti-slavery men to aid in extending the circulation of anti-slavery publications, both by giving them their own patronage and inducing others to do so. We believe that the anti-slavery press of the country is not supported as it should be by the friends of freeder. of freedom, some, even patronize pro-slavery papers at the expense of liberal publications. en now, when the anti-slavery press is susuning a severer pressure than was ever before rought to hear upon it, many who profess to be bolitionists, and to be opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, are neglecting to strengthen those papers which earnestly protest against it and demand its immediate repeal. This is so in our own vicinity, as well as elsewhere. It ought not to be so. It would not be so, if there were These remarks are of general application, but our readers, as well as the readers of other antislavery papers, may turn them to account if

GODEATHERS. - The Bangor Courier thus answers by its Godfathers.

As for our own case, with our views of the law of the land sustained by so good a lawyer as Daniel Webster, and of the law of God endorsed by se worthy a divine as Father Cummings of the Christian Mirror, we think we shall be ble to pass muster!

We have received a copy of the Toronto Globe containing the proceedings, speech of Geo. Thompson, &c., at a great anti-slavery meeting there. Mr. Thompson was received with acclamation. More next week.

John H. Pearson and the Bloodhounds!! The Vigilance Committee give their fellow citizens to understand that they have for several days known the plan by which this unhappy man, Thomas S. Sims, an alleged fugitive slave from Georgia, is to be dragged from the soil of Massachusets withour a treat—without a particle of anything which any other Courts but our own would dignify with the name of evidence—against the Massachusetts presumption that every man who treads her soil is a FREEMAN.

He is to be delivered by armed soldiery, in violation of the Massachusetts statute of 1843, on board the BRIG ACORN, now lying at the end of Long Wharf, Henry Cooms of Barnstable, master, Cephas T. Ames, mate, the wretch who boasted in open Court of his brutal treatment of Sims on the voyage north; and has since said on the deck of his own vessel, that he "only wished to have that damned nagger to take back with him," and he expected to

have him too.

This will probably be done by the Revenue Cutter, under the guns of the Navy Yard, or by the military, insulting the streets of Boston with their presence. — Commonwealth.

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.

The election in Rhode Island, is a significant even. The old "law and order" party, or commercial wing aristocracy, is broken, Hon. Philip Allen, Governor elect, is a Free Soil Democrat, a supporter of Van Buren and Adams in 1848, and a strong opponent of the Black Law.

Hon. B. B. Thurston, elected to Congress, is of the same stamp, and refused to vote for Howell Cobb for Speaker in the 30th Congress on account of slavery. The administration party is totally prostrate, and free soil principles are triumphant. Connecticut reads a similar lesson to the coun-

try - a lesson of despair to slavery, and of triumph to liberty. The Free Soil vote it is believed has increased, Hon. C. F. Cleaveland, Free Democrat, is re-elected to Congress, and free soil will probably hold the balance in the legislature, where a United States Senator is to be chosen. The Fillmore & Webster party is hadly broken. In Massachusotts the ballot-box tells a still

more brilliant story. Charles Allen is triumphantly re-elected to Congress! John G. Palfrey gains largly on the former vote, and so does S. C. Sewall in No. 2. In No. 7 there is probably no election. The next trial will elect Palfrey and Rantoul to Congress. Animating results!

PROGRESS OF TYRANNY.

The U.S., Mail Steamers touching at New Orleans, Havana, &c., are commanded by naval officers, and are under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Application has been made to the authorities of New Orleans that the law for the imprisonment of colored seamen may be suspended in respect to these steamers, and their seamen be treated as well as they are in Cuba. This request is peremptorily refused, and the commanders of the vessels are informed that the law shall be rigidly enforced upon their men.

Well, as slave-catching is the remedy for all such evils, the north must drive it with increased "alacrity." That is the way the whigs get a tariff, the way to repeal the Black Act, and the way of course to prevent the impressment of seamen. What says the Kennebec Journal?

ACTION IN VERMONT.

A large and spirited mass meeting against the Fugitive Act was held in Burlington, April 3d. The following are a few of their resolutions:

Resolved, That if the Alien and Sedition Laws were justly obnoxious to the opposition arrayed against them by Jefferson and the fathers of democracy as subversive of the sacred princi-ples of free speech and personal liberty and se-curity, and invesions of the constitutional rights of the people and the States, much more ought the fugitive slave law to receive the opposition of every freeman, and especially of democrats, as transcending by far, in its provisions, the ty-

Resolved, That we consider the sanctimonious outery raised by sundry persons and presses in the interest of the Slave Power, against the law lately passed by the Legislature of Vermont, for the protection of personal liberty, as one of the most degrading and disgraceful of the many instances of servility and hypocricy that have marked the course of the apologists of tyranny, and we shall stand by that law and resist its appeal to the last extremity.

Resolved, That in the struggle which is approaching between the forces of freedom and slavery, we shall adhere inflexibly to the doctrines of Freedom and Democracy as taught by Jefferson and his compeers.

Resolved, That we can safely challenge human annals to produce a spectacle so ridculously in-consistent and so immeasurably disgraceful as the officers of a free Republic, from Chief Magistrate down to the lowest deputy, in an agony of alarm, chagrin and mortification at the peaceful escape of an innocent man from a servitude worse than death, while the same government views with indifference the incarceration of free northern citizens in slavery jails, in admitted law, and the plainest provisions of the Consti-

THE STAIN.

At last the fair fame of Massachusetts is blackened. She is fallen. In the dark days of her own slavery she held slaves; but she nobly burst her own chains, and, still more nobly struck off those of her bondmen, and till now she has been true to her word of liberty. Her soil has been a sacred asylum for the oppressed. She has never till this sad day been guilty of betraying the fugitive. She has never passed under the yoke to the slave power. That irretrievable step has at last been taken. Her judicions is prostituted. diciary is prostituted. Her executive is para-lyzed. She sits in the dust, the slave of unuterable meanness, trying in vain to solace self-respect with the lie, that she has performed a Constitutional duty ! - a Constitutional duty, Oh thou, poor degenerated wretch, which is NOT IN THE CONSTITUTION,—which its most distinguished framers confessed them-selves ASHAMED to put in! No, no, there is

nothing to relieve this infamy. The real motives are even baser than the deed itself.

The Union! Can a union of pirates last long, or be otherwise than cursed while it does last? No, no, There is no patriotism where there is no justice. The confederations of the

cruel pass away. Did we say the step is irretrievable? Shame on us! Ten thousand noes - Aye, nine hun!' dred thousand shall re-echo from the hill sides of our dear old pilgrim State. Men of Massa-chusetts — we speak not to the dogs — nen of of Massachusetts, let us bury every hatchet of of domestic discord; let us forget our petty prejudices; let us make a common cause with good men of every name, and fan into a ferror of patriotic detestation of slavery every smallest spark of manhood, on this continent. There must be hearts even in Georgia which will turn with loathing from the brig Acorn and the sac-rifice to despotism with which she is freighted the burnt sacrifice of falsehood and avarice to arbitrary power and domestic tyranny. Thank God, thus far the kidnappers who profess to act under the authority of the Constitution have to stead their prey. They have paid the constitution that the stead their prey. spirit of Liberty among us a high compliment for its daring and strength. They began with perjury and lies — they went on with cowardice they chose to consumate their villary behind the world's back — neither the glorious sun nor the paler moon, much less the eyes of the free daughters of Massachusetts, must book on their features while they did the deed of shame! It is the first step which costs, we know; and the progress of sin is rapidly downwards, but to the

this healing power of nature — of this great last out-work of virtue. Again to the battle, FANBUIL HALL which was closed to the FANEUL HALL which was closed to the friends of Law and Liberty, is to be opened to that traitor to both — Daniel Webster — on Thursday afternoon. He is for the Presidency — but there is a melancholy satisfaction in the certain fact that he cannot get the vote of a single State, least of all his own. Massachusetts will sooner reward his son Fletcher for that "misunderstanding" at the Stone Chapel, than himself for that great miscalculation, the Fugitive Slave Law.—Commonwealth.

first transgression there is also a reaction—a reflux tide of self-contempt. Let us make the most—in God's nane, let us make the most of

The latest news from Europe is unimportant. Parliament is engaged in the papal question, but how to make daws against popery without impairing episcopacy, is as great a puzzle as it is in this country to legislate at the same time for liberty and slavery.

The evidence of success in the substitution of flax for cotton in England, has exectly

From the Commonwealth of Saturday. THE VICTIM HAS BEEN SACRIFICED.

A Massachusetts Freeman carried into Endless Slavery.

The Kidnappers have Triumphed.

SIMS taken on board the brig Acorn, under the escort of Mayor BIGELOW, Marshal TUKEY, and a rosse of 300 Armed Men, composed of the Police and Watch Departments of Boston!!!

Thomas Sims was taken from his prison room in the Court House a few minutes before five o' clock this morning, under the direction of Marshal Tukey, and marched through Court square, Court and State streets to the head of Long wharf "in the centre of a solid square" AND PLACED ON BOARD THE BRIG ACORN, Capt. HENRY COOMBS, of Barnstable, Master, and HENRY COOMBS, of Barnstable, Master, and is now on his way to Georgia, and the auction block of Slavery! MAYOR BIGELOW COMPOSED A PART OF THE ESCORT! As early as 1-2 past 3 o'clock, Marshal Tukey began to muster the men who were to aid him disgracing Massachusetts, and dooming a young man—a free citizen of Massachusetts into slavery. Slavery.
The instant Sims touched the deck of the

vessel the flying gib was hoisted and the pad-dles of the tug steamboat Hornet, which had beeh fastenen to the brig, in waiting, with steam beeh fastenen to the brig, in waiting, with steam up, for two hours, began to move, and at just one minute past five o'clock, the man stealing craft, was gliding down the stream, with her victim, amid the hisses and shouts of "shame, shame," from the free lovers of Liberty on the wharf. This whole proceeding was too cowardly to be undertaken under the pale beams of the moon, and so the leader of the work, waited until her silver light faded behind the Western bills, and then marched with stealthy steps, ed until her silver light faded behind the West-ern hills, and then marched with stealthy steps, his shameful band over the sacred ground con-secrated to Liberty, and sealed by the blood of our Revolutionary Fathers. Some twenty of Marshal Tukey's posse accompanied the al-leged fugitive down the harbor, probably to re-turn in the steamer. The police were armed with U. S. sabres. The only persons who witnessed this crowning disgrace to the soil of Massachusetts, with a few exceptions, were about one hundred of the true and tried mem-

The slave-guard was drilled for an hour and a half before the final move to the vessel. Sims was brought out the eastern main entrance of the Prison Court House under escort of some fifteen men, headed by Marshal Tukey and marched to the centre of the square mass.

As he desended the steps of the Boston barracoon, his sable cheater was a hot before the same and the steps of the steps.

coon, his sable cheeks were bathed in tears, and although he evinced the deepest grief and sorrow he marched with a firm and manly step like a martyr and a hero, to his fate. The on-ly demonstration made by the spectators as the ly demonstration made by the spectators as the procession passed were frequent cries of "Shame" "Shame" and questions of "Where is Liberty?" Is this Massachusetts and Boston? Is that Charlestown and Bunker Hill? Sims was not ironed, but was within the close embrace of two officers.

Just as Sims reached the deck of the vessel a man standing amon the whost oried out.

a man standing upon the wharf cried out,—
"Sims, preach liberty to the slaves." The unfortunate youth was immediately conveyed below, where CEPHAS T. AMES, the first mate, will be able to execute his fiendish wish, expressed to us on board of that same vessel one

As the Acorn left the wharf, the vigilant the night, gathered together, and listened in solemn silence to the following prayer by the Rev. David Foster, an Orthodox clergyman of

Concord:

"Almighty Gop: Thou seest this poor man, one of thy children, borne away by oppressors. Thou art the friend of all who suffer wrong, and we have now no hope but in Thee. That hope we have now no nope out in Thee. That hope is still unshaken. Thy promises endure forever. And now we beseech Thee to show Thy power and love in blessing this dear brother, who is carried by force to the land of whips and chains. O, God, make him a missionary of power to awaken a love of justice and lib erty, that shall end in the speedy overthrow of the accursed system which now creates mil-

lions of bleeding hearts.

In mercy, Heavenly Father, do Thou destroy wicked power righteous men to administer just laws, give the wickedness of our rulers, and lead them to true and lasting repentance. Pity and bless his brethren in chains. Hasten the day, when all men shall be free. And Thine shall be the Glory, Amen.

The friends of Sims then sang with solemn

"Oh! there'll be mourning at the judgment seat of The moral of this mournful scene was given with a cheerful spirit by Dr. Bowditch. The missionary hymn,

"From Greenland's icy mountains," was then sung, after which the assembly moved up the wharf and street, singing as they went,

"Be thou, Oh God, exalted high!" Pausing on the spot in State street, where Attucks fell, the members of the vigilance committee resolved to meet at once at the Antislavery Office. Here arrangements were made for various meetings; an impressive prayer was made, the well-known verse was read.

The words "Repeal, repeal, repeal," were then sung to the tune of Auld Lang Syne. It was recommend that these be repeated at every Fugitive meeting until the bill is repealed, or becomes a dead letter.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CALIFOR-NIA.

The Steamship Georgia, from Chagres arrived at New York, last Monday night. The news by this arrival is as follows: No ELECTION OF SENATOR.

After 144 ballots for U. S. Senator, the California Legislature have concluded, that they cannot make an election. They put over the matter to the next Legislature. The principal candidates were Col. Fremont, T. Butler King, Col. Weller, and S. Heydenfelt. Col. Frement's highest vote was 15, 25 being neces-

There has been a shooting affair at Sacran

There has been a shooting affair at Sacramento City, which occasioned great excitement and a summary vengeance on the murderer. The particulars of the murder are as follows:—

"From the statements made before the Jury or Committee of 12 elected by the people, it appears that on Tuesday, about 2 P. M., a young man, a miner, was in the "Mansion House," a well known gaming hell, corner of J. and Front sts. He was looking on at a monte table, when the dealer asked him to play. He declined, and Frederick J. Roe, a gambler, told him to go to h—L. Some words ensued and him to go to h—l. Some words ensued, Roe struck the miner in the face. A fight

Tremendous Gathering of the PEOPLE.

Townchisetts Speaks Out at Lors THE OLD HAY STATE COMING RIGHT SIDE OF

ve Slave Law, military rule, this b

In accordance with the call heretofore—lished, the Tremont Temple, at an early was crowded and crammed with a dense man human beings. The seats, the isles, the gall were fell, not a standing place was vacanthundreds went away from the building unal obtain admittance. We think there could have been less than 3000 people in the hall nearly every one seemed to be an active ticipant in the doings of the Convention. Was no opposition, no discord, and no fanatiout a depth of feeling, and at times burn irrepressible enthusiasm, which marked the per of the men who composed the assembly At the hour appointed for calling the men to order, Hon. J. G. Palfrey, of Cambridge, chosen Chairman pro term, and on coming to platform was received with a round of appla Mr. Palfrey, remarked that this was an occa above all others when it seemed proper to voke the aid of the Supreme Being, and in least the widense Rey Mr. Device.

voke the aid of the Supreme Being, and introduced to the audience Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Pi street church, who opened the Convention wi prayer. On motion of William B. Spooner, Esq., of

Boston, a committee of six was appointed to ge. lect a list of officers for the meeting.

The committee reported the names of the following gentlemen, and their report was ununimously accepted. For President,

HON. HORACE MANN, of Newton.

For Vice Presidents — Sidney Homer, Esq. Hom Frederick Robinson, Hon J. W. Graves Hon. Samuel Hoar, E. P. Bigelow, Esq., Eras tus Hopkins, Esq., George R. Russell, Esq. Rev. Caleb Stetson, Rodney French, Rev. Charles Sedgwick, Esq.
For Secretaries — Seth Webb, Jr., Thos. Rue. sell, Charles M. Ellis. The President was conducted to the chair he

two gentlemen named for that purpose, and was greeted with three cheers, given with a will We shall give his speech hereafter. Ever word of it rang out upon the assembled thou sands like the sound of a clarion. We neve saw Mr. Mann appear in finer health or spiris He looked all ready to take another Massachu. setts traitor by the throat, should there be casion. He has got his blood upon the villams which are enacting round about us, and we advise the Curtises and Lunts and Hallets, and all the tribe of slave catchers, to beware of Horace

After Mr. Mann's speech, which went to the very bones and souls of the audience, there was a call for John G. Palerrer, who, in a calm and masterly address, laid bare the enormities of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the mouraful state of things about us. We shall publish Mr. Pa

of things about us. We shall publish Mr. Palfrey's remarks as soon as they are revised and corrected. They were words of fire falling an hearts of fire; and coming from a man who has been for two years in exile beneath the bar of the slave power, they told on the Conventor with wonderful power.

At the conclusion of Mr. Palfrey's remarks. S. P. Hansoom (Reporter of the Commonwealth, ascended the platform, and announced to the Convention, in behalf of the Vigilance committee the mode by which Marshal Devens secrely intended to convey. Sims, the alleged fugiture intended to convey Sims, the alleged fugitive from the soil of Massachusetts. The gentleman's remarks were substantially the same a given in another part of to-day's paper, what "The Plot Exploded." The audience appears much excited at the announcement and cheese the speaker to the echo. Anson Burlingains Esq., of Cambridge, next addressed the conven-

Mr. Burlingame being called out, said he had

not intended to open his lips in the convention—he had sealed up the fountain of his thoughts he believed there was a grim silence more po tent than all speech - he wished to turn mind away from exciting topics that he might avoid the madness of fanaticism. The hop that was sinking was here revived — this tor that was sinking was here revived—this werent of people was a flood of joy—it told him that a spirit of liberty was moving upon the face of the turbulent waters. [Applause.] It them, he said, close the holiest place in New England against the voice of freemen, on the pretence that Horace Mann, Samuel Hoar, and John G. Palfrey, might by their community disturb the repose of this great Metropolis. It them employ the whole power of the city at the expense of the city, to do the work sharged by what is called law upon a government in four republican—let them surround the Temple Justice with chains, beat the drum, aim the musket at the conscience of Massachusetts—let the men who assemble upon the Ridlo New England carress the flosh-jobbers if the will, for a little silver wet with negro's bloodyet the progress of freedom should not be staryet the progress of freedom should not be saled of the great heart of the people was some [Applause.] If there were those who would sell their souls, there were also those who could be saled to the people was sound their souls, there were also those who could be saled to the saled their souls. be neither bought nor sold, nor intimide this meeting was but the foam on the sea, ly significant of the dark wayes of public ion beneath and behind it. [Applaus spirit was rousing that would sweep the with the strength of a winter's storm. New England hills.

with the strength of a winter's storm on New England hills.

The people knew their rights—if they had not like a law, they would say so, and would resent the 'charge of nullification—freedom speech yet remained. The doctrine that may not agitate for the repeal of a law, studies the heart of republicanism—the Constitute itself might be changed, if the people desire. The idea of force, just now hinted at, he we grieved to say, also aimed a deadly blow at rights of the people; it was treason against ballot box. [Applause.] Our servants between us and we will change them.

We should agitate, and agitate, and agitate and overturn, and overturn, and overturn, and overturn at it this law, the only cause of danger to the lion, was repealed—we will give it no quarte, we will no more keep quiet under it, than would at midnight with a rattlesnake in beds. [Laughter.] Mr. Burlingame gave analysis of this law, which stirred the blood the convention—he said the murderer could be added to the convention—he said the murderer could be supposed.

the convention—he said the mu have counsel, the robber have be

nity. It is a powerful argument against the Rev. John Pierpont thought that when the laws were enacted which conflicted with Divine Law, it was the duty of men and Christians to refuse obedience to these conflicting laws. Before this last great struggle commenced, none
could be found, not an editor nor a minister,
who would dare deny this. For my part, said
Mr. P., in the words of a brother minister, I say, come calumy, come persecution, come imprisonment, come the bullet—I will never obey this Fugitive Slave Law. If I were desirous of this Fugitive Slave Law. If I were desirous of fame, I could seek no higher place than that of being sent down to posterity as a martyr in the cause of human liberty, and in opposition to this law, in a passive refusal to obey. Why, Mr. President, admitting the stupendous intelect of Mr. Webster,—and I will be the last to deny it,—but he who was miscalled the 'Morning Star' was greater in knowledge by immeasurable depths. [A voice—He has been taking a lesson from Lucifer.] But, it took more than intellect to make a man. intellect to make a man.

He thanked God he was a minister, and a man;

nut if he could not be both, he would be a man If he was called on to aid in running after and securing a prisoner, even if imprisonment for six months and a fine of \$1000 should be the penalty for refusal, he would never do it. But as a man, he felt it his duty, in the pulpit and out of the pulpit, to speak in the cause of humanity, and so, of his Master. Don't resist the law, said Mr. P., but when called on to aid in atching a fugitive, fold your arms and refuse.

f every man in Massachusetts should do so, it ould be impossible to carry the law into exe-

He thought it best not to repeal the law.—
Were his reasons asked? Every one who has read the Wandering Jew, remembers Moloch, who poked and poked the wild beasts and made the lions roar and growl. And so it is with this Fugitive Law; it will keep on poking, till it raises a storm of agitation that cannot be lled, till the cause is removed—the law re-

Mr. Remond said, that those present were faniliar with the workings of the Fugitive Slave aw in their midst; but there was a phase of law which had not yet been considered; that was, that when a law utterly devoid of justice was used in oppressing an already down-trodden, groaning, and sorrow-stricken people. And what had the colored people done, that such a law should have been enacted?

If there were any in the United States who have here found was favored in the course of

have been found more forward in the cause of to know who they were. The past showed that they had ever been ready to aid in defending the land, and in forwarding its interests. And he wished those present to apply the law as if it were enacted against them; place themselves in the position of the fugitive in imagination; and he would be perfectly satisfied with the conclusion to which they would come.

Before sitting down he should say, that though he would never wish to stir up any man to wrong, and did not wish to see bloodshed.

o wrong, and did not wish to see bloodshed, hat he should not wish to feel the hand of any an on his shoulder with the intention of dragging him back to slavery.
The Convention here adjourned for one hour,

it being now 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the Convention was if anything more crowded and more enthusiastic than

in the morning.

Hon. John C. Park, of Boston, was the first speaker. He met the roused spirit of the meeting with a glowing and manly denunciation of the spectacles which the people of Boston were doomed to see. He read extracts from Mr. Webster's speeches years ago, showing how erribly he had belied himself and betrayed us. Mr. Webster had the Whig party as completely under his power as a railroad train is under the control of the switchman, and he had undertaken to switch us all off from the old track into a new path of slaveholding usurpation. The temple of justice was in chains, and Faneuil Hall was barred against the voices of freedom, out he thanked God that the spirit of Massachu setts was not yet subdued, but was rising again from the untold ignominy which the Whig Administration had endeavored to heap upon us. Mr. Parks' remarks were received with great

Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, in behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose in the morning, presented the following resolutions,

which were unanimonsly adopted.

Resolved, That the people of the United States are entitled to all the "rights and liberties" which by Magna Charta the habeas corpus acts, the Declaration of Rights and the Common Law of England, belonged before the Revolution to the free subjects of the British Crown, that it was not designed in effecting the political danger, but, on the contrary, to maintain, secure, and perpetuate the rights and liberties of the people; that all Statutes, the effect of which may be to change a free man into a Slave, without the "verdict of his Peers" and without ju-dicial proceedings according to "the law of the land," are in violation of these rights of Eng-lishmen which the war of the Revolution was ight, not to part with, but to retain, which the Constitution was formed to protect and not to destroy, and which we can never disown, desert, betray, nor compromise, so long as we remain worthy to be known as citizens of New

Resolved. That the existing enactments of Congress, upon the recapture of persons claimed to have escaped from service, are an alarmusurpation of power, not granted by the ople, nor the States, are subversive of the cient rights and duties of freemen, of the press provisions and reservations of the Amer-un Constitution, and of the fundamental maxs of free government.

polved, That no person in any State of this Union can constitutionally be deprived of his liberty, without "due process of law," which process in case of an alleged fugitive from service is a suit at common law, in which the per-son claimed is entitled to a trial of all the facts involved in the issue between him and his aimant, before a court of competent jurisdic-on, by a jury of the vicinity where he is found; to be heard, fully, in his defence, to be confronted, and to cross examine the witnesses against n; and to have the benefit of the rules of ace as they are accustomed to be adminisred in the courts of common law; and that, in the determination of such an issue, all pre-sumptions of law and fact, are and ought to be,

in favor of liberty.

Resolved, That it is the paramount duty of the law making power to maintain and secure the "liberties" of the people; and that any enactment which discriminates against the "liberties" of the people in favor of property, is untifutional oppressive, and unjust; and that tios "of the people in favor of property, is un-constitutional, oppressive, and unjust; and that a law which discriminates against liberty in fa-vor of one specific kind of property, thus giv-ing to one class of capitalists (and those slave-holders) privileges which are inconsistent with the personal safety of freemen, and not shared by any other holders of property, can stand on-ly upon the assumption that there are no states in the Union but slave states, no people but slaveholders, and no property in the nation but laveholders, and no property in the nation but

Resolved, That it is impossible to aid, by word reded, in remanding a fugitive slave to bonage, without aiding to rob him of an inalienaage, without aiming a forming of an manena-ble right, without participating in the act of colding him in slavery, and thus without sin-ning against Christian light and against God. Resolved, That the Act of Congress provi-ling for the recapture and return of persons claimed as slaves, ought to be immediately and

Mr. Phillips supported these resolutions in an alloquent address of considerable length, which, ogether with the remarks of other gentlemen, we shall endeavor to publish at length, as soon as the crowded state of our columns will per-

HON. RODNEY FRENCH, of New Bedford, fol-

Hon. Robber French, of New Bettlott, forowed in a most effective and telling speech.
Hon. Henner Wilson, President of the Sente, was next called out. He said,
A barbarous, inhuman, and unconstitutional
aw had been enacted by the Federal Governtent. As citizens of Massachusetts, deveted

ment. As citizens of Massachusetts, devoted to the Constitution and the Union — loving our country with an undying love — we have met here in Convention to protest against a measure which is a stain upon the name and fame of the Republic. We have a right to discuss this measure — to exhibit its hideous features to the scorn of the Universe to realest it and its

The Court House was now converted into a Bastile. Old Fancuil Hall was garisoned by soldiers with ball cartriges, ready to shed blood if need be. The Mercantile interest of Boston looked on with the joy which the hope of gain always inspired. In their own chaste language, borrowed from the slave-hunters, "they have got a negro" - and they gloat over their victim with the same joy many of their ancestors, whose blood and principles they inherit, manifested at the triumph of the arms of England.

There was no hope but in the people. We must appeal to the hearts, consciences and sober judgment of the people. We must rely upon the 4,000,000 of legal voters, in whose hands are the destinies of the Republic. Ours is today the firmest and strongest government in the world—it is the government of 20,000,-000 of freemen. Hold up this law, and its support to the stern verdict of the people—they will yet blot it out from among the laws of the

land.

Go home among the people of Massachusetts.

Obey the injunction of Daniel Wedster—"Conquer your prejudices"—(Applause.) Act with any body of men who will act with you, in all lawful efforts to repeal this law, and to place the national government on the side of freedom. Let all the enemies of this measure act out the noble sentiments of Whittier, our poet of libernoble sentiments of Whittier, our poet of liber-

"Let us then uniting, bury All'our idle fends in dust, And to future conflicts, carry Mutual faith and common trust,"

Addresses were made by Mr. Higginson, of Newburyport, Chas. M. Ellis, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. Amasa Walker, Secretary of State. At 6 1-4 o'clock the Convention dissolved with an unanimous and fixed determination on the part of its members to go home and agitate the State of Massachusetts to its centre on the Fugitive Slave Law. The people of this State are beginning to feel the depth of infamy to which Mr. Webster would consign us all. They will never submit to it, and the administration under the understand it new Sims merches. ought to understand it now. Sims may be dragged back to Georgia by an armed soldiery, but the first step towards a settlement of the Slavery question must be a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD'S LETTER TO THE MASS CONVENTION.

AUBURN, April 5th, 1851. Dear Sir:—Your letter inviting me to attend a Convention of the reople of Massachusetts opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to communicate in writing my opinions on that statute if I should be unable to attend the Convention,

has been received.

While offering the pressure of duties here, too long deferred, as an apology for non-attendance, I pray you to assure the Committee in whose behalf you act of my profound sense of their courtesy and kindness. It would be an honor to be invited to address the people of Massachusetts on any subject; but it might Massachusetts on any subject; but it might well satisfy a generous ambition to be called up-on to speak to that great and enlightened commonwealth on a ealth on a question of Human Rights and

I confess, Sir, that I have earnestly desired not to mingle in the popular discussions of the measures of the last Congress. The issue necessarily involves the claims of their advocates and adversaries in the public councils to the and adversaries in the public councils to the confidence of the country. Some of these ad-vocates have entered the popular arena, crimin-ating those from whom they had differed, while others have endeavored by extraordinary means either to control discussion, or to suppress it altogether, and thus they have shown themselves disqualified by prejudice or interest, for practicing that impartiality and candor which the occasion demanded. I am unwilling even to seem to imply by reiterating arguments already before the public, either any distrust of the position of those with whom I stood in Congress, or impatience for that favorable pop-lar verdict which I believe to be near, and

know to be ultimately certain.

Nevertheless there can be no impropriety in declaring, when thus questioned, the opinions which will govern my vote upon any occasion when the Fugitive Slave Law shall come up for review in the National Legislature. I think the act singularly unwise, because it is an attempt by a purely federative government to extend the economy of slave States throughout States which repudiate slavery as a moral, so-cial, and political evil. Any despotic govern-ment would awake sedition from its profoundest slumbers by such an attempt. The attempt by this government has aroused constitutional resistance which will not cease until the effort shall be relinquished. He who teaches other faith than this, whether self-deceived or not, misleads. I think also that the attempt was unnecessary; that political ends, merely political ends, and not real evils resulting from the escape of slaves constituted the prevailing motives to the enactment. I think also that the trees to the enactment. I think also that the details of the measure are indefensible; that the denial to the alleged fugitive of a trial of his alleged obligation to labor, and of his escape from it by a court, and nothing less than a court of justice constitutionally organized and proceeding according to the course of the common law, within the State where he is claimed, is analyably in deposition of the Court testion. palpably in derogation of the Constitution; that the rules of evidence which the law prescribes the rules of evidence which the law prescribes are oppressive of the weak and defenceless; and that christendom might be searched in vain for a parallel to the provisions which make escape from bondage a crime by a law retroactive in its effect, and without limitations of time to favor the presumption of freedom, which under rigorous penalties compel freemen to aid in the capture of slaves, and which offer unmistakable inducements to false judgments. Finally, whatever changes of opinion others may have undergone, I retain my earliest convictions that dergone, I retain my earliest convictions that the constitutional provision on which the law purports to be founded, is merely a compact be-tween the States, and that the Congress of the United States have no jurisdiction of the sub-

ject. Nor is the law which is so obnoxious in itself, commended to my favor by its connection with what are called the other measures of compromise. Compromise implies a mingling of truth and error, right and wrong. One of those affiliated measures denied the admission of New Mexico, because she had determined to come as a free State, and remanded her with permission to come back in the habiliments of slavery.—

Another distinctly intimated to the Mormons the consent of Congress that they should, if they could, plant a Slave State in the very reeasses of the Continent. A third abolished a public slave mart in the city of Washington, without abating either the extent or the dura-tion of slavery in the District of Columbia. A fourth obtained peace on humiliating terms from one of the youngest and feeblest members of the Confederacy in an attitude of sedition; while a fifth only reluctantly admitted California as a free State when she had refused to contaminate herself with slavery. Which one of taminate herself with slavery. Which one of these measures has superfluous merit to be received in extenuation of the Fugitive Slave Law! But we are told that had as these measures were, they were the best that could be obtained. On the contrary there were always votes enough for the admission of California.—The Thirty-First Congress might have admitted her, and left the other questions to another Congress, which instructed by the People, might have done better, and certainly could not have done worse. done worse.

Nor do I find the Fugitive Slave Law grow-

ing in my favor on the ground of the already falsified promise of an end of the agitation of slavery in the Republic—an agitation which, whether beneficial or otherwise, is as inseparable from our political organization, as the winds and the clouds are from the atmosphere that

and the clouds are from the atmosphere that encircles the earth.

I have weighed moreover the argument that some portion of the people in some of the States have made the perpetuity of the Fugitive Slave Law a condition of new declarations of Loyalty to the Union. That Loyalty is a duty resulting from the Constitution, and is equally due whether the measures of administration are satisfactory or unsatisfactory. I regret that any thing should have happened to encourage a belief that loyalty could be accepted on condition, and especially on the condition of forbearing to repeal a repealable Statute. But since it is so, I can only say that we, on whom the recent action of the government bears, as it seems to us. I can only say that we, on whom the recent action of the government bears, as it seems to us, so unjustly, are in the Union for richer, for poorer—for better, for worse—whether in a majority or a minority, whether in power or powerless—without condition, reservation, qualification or limitation, forever and aye; that we

are in the Union, not because we are satisfied with administration, but whether satisfied or not, not at all by means of compromises or understandings, but by virtue of the Constitution, and that all other parties are in the Union on the same terms, for the same terms, and by virtue of the same obligation; and so they will find their case to be, when they offer to plead violations of extra constitutional conditions to violations of extra constitutional conditions to justify secession. Whatever is irrepealable in any of the acts of the late Congress, no one will be mad enough to attempt to repeal. Whatever is repealable in those acts, and whatever shall be repealable in future acts of Congress shall be repealable in future acts of Congress whether it favor Freedom or Slavery, no matter under what circumstances, nor with what auspices, nor with what solemnities it may have adopted, must abide the trial of experience, of reason, and of truth. It is only in this way that the Constitution can be maintained, and the Union can be saved. Its security consists in its adaptation to the physical and moral necessities of the broad and ever extending empire which it protects and defends, and in the facility with which, without violence of sudden change, erwhich, without violence of sudden change, errors of administration can be corrected, and new exigencies can be met. So that the State, free or slaveholding, which may at any time be least favored, will be at all times safer under this government when worst administered, than it would be under any other, however wisely constituted, or favorably conducted.

I think, my dear Sir, that all this is virtually onfessed now by those who, while they see that their complicated schemes for that suppression of free debate which they thought essential to the safety of the Union have failed, nevertheless admit that the Union is no longer in danger. And therefore I think we may at least congruently to the safety of the Union is no longer in danger. gratulate ourselves on the discovery, that not only are our extra constitutional compromises unnecessary, but that the Union has strength and stability enough to endure, notwithstanding that such compromises under the influence of an unwise legislative distrust are sometimes unnecessarily and unavilingly made.

I am Sir, with great respect, Your humble servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. JOHN A. ANDREWS, Esq., Secretary of the Committee to call a Convention of the People of Massachusetts on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law. Boston.

MEETING IN DANVILLE.

We would call attention to the notice for that meeting next week. There has been none in that vicinity for a long time, and we would urge all free soil men in that region to turn out. Business does not drive now and public events relating to liberty are of a most thrilling character. But do not go alone, but take your families, and invite men still connected with other parties. Remember that not one quarter who ought to be there will see this notice, so get up your horse wagon and rally out the people.-The case of Sims will be particularly stated.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Some twelve or thirteen bags of mail matter, weighing upwards of thirteen hundred pounds, all going to Mr. Senator Borland, of Arkansas, under his own frank, went from Louisville Post office to the mail boat going south.

The Law Reporter says there are in the United States 21,797 lawyers, or 1 to 1500 of the population. A great plenty.

Milton Clark, a fugitive slave, now in Vermont, is soon to be paid for by his friends.

The quantity of land owned by and strictly in possession of Massachusetts, either in severalty or jointly with Maine, is now about four-

The success of the Nashville and Chattanoga Railroad Company in tunnelling the Cumber-land mountain, was celebrated in quite a spirit-ed manner on the 22d ult. About 700 ladies and gentlemen passed through the tunnel. The tunnel is 3000 feet long, and 185 feet from the top of the mountain.

The Press on which Benjamin Franklin worked when he was learning the printer's trade, is for sale at the office of the Newport (R. I.)

Father Mathew, after great success at New Orloans, has gone to Texas.

The Galena (Ill.) Advertiser says, that the exports of lead from that place this season, will amount to two millions of dollars. The miners are all doing well, and a number new leads have been discovered during the past

The town of Waterville has voted, by a small majority, to raise \$3000 to be appropriated for a free bridge, provided the remainder of the necessary sum can be raised otherwise.

The population of Illinois in 1840 was 476,163; in 1850 it was 854,579, or about dou-

ble in 10 years. It has been stated that Mr. John T. Sydner, of It has been stated that Mr. John I. Sydner, of Franklin, Bergen county, in New Jeasey, professes to have discovered an effectual remedy for the potato disease, and that he has applied for the premium of \$10,000, offered by the State of Massachusetts, for the discovery of a remedy. His plan is to scatter a handful of ashes around each vine, upon the first appearance of discass.

There is little or no frost in the ground, and it is a capital time to transplant trees. Dig around the roots, leaving them imbedded in a large ball of earth, and then haul them to the place you design them to occupy.

Hon. Joshua. R. Giddings is amounced for an anti-slavery speech at Salem, Ohio, April

The Woman's Rights Convention of Ohio' will hold its 2d annual session in Akron, in that state, on Wednesday, May 28th.

As poor Sims stepped on board the brig Acorn, on his way to slavery, he exclaimed with streaming eyes, "This is Massachuserts Liberty!" What a dream then vanished from the bright eyes of that heroic boy!—Ib.

The parting advice of Sims' counsel was not, "Excite an insurrection;" "cut your manter's throat," but, "We have done all we could for you; God protect you! Run away the first chance you get; only take care not to get caught again." - Ib.

The Legislature of Ohio have elected George Hoadley, Jr. Esq., of Cincinnati, a judge of the Superior Court. The True Democrat says:-

"Mr. Hoadley is, or was until recently, the law partner of Senator Chase, and like him has devoted a large share of his time and services to the democratic cause. He owes his election no less to his devotion to the cause of freedom, than to his fine talents and admirable qualifications for the high office to which he has been

In about two and a half years—the time since the discovery of the gold mines of California—it is estimated that \$95,000,000 have een taken out; or at the rate of, \$38,000,000

Capt. Manuel, arrived at Boston, says that the black Emperor of Haiti is laboring to establish equal justice, and "to give all good citizens, without regard to color, an equal chance." A good example for president Fillmore.

The bill for bridging Lake Camplain at Rouse's Point has passed the Senate by a vote

Rev. Dr. J. B. Condit, senior pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Newark, N. J., has resigned his charge, in consequence of the state of his health. Lieut Hunter, of U. S. Navy, attempted self-

destructionin Philadelphia, by taking laudanum. He lies at the Hospital in a dying condition. Sixty young men join the West Point Military Academy this year, of which the slave States fur-nish forty, with one-third of the white population. Philedelphia educates in her public schools 45,000 children at six dolars and forty-six cents each rearly. The expense of the system in Massachusetts is about eight dollars per scholar.

The Ohio wheat crop looks as well as it ever did at this season. A traveller observes that, "if the summer does as well by it as the winter has done, there will be an unprecedented crop."

The Artesian Well at Charleston has reached a depth of 1,020 feet, and the boring is still continued. There is no longer any doubt that the track of the Eric Railroad will be practically completed by the first of May, and trains will run regularly through about the 15th inst.

Syracuse and Rochester papers notice a large increase of travel on the railroad by the reduction of fares.

Montreal, April 5th.—The Post Office Department was transferred from the British to the Provincial authorities to-day. The rates throughout Canada-are now five cents.

Canada-are now nee cents.

The Postmaster General has decided that under the new postage law, which will take effect on the first of July, weekly papers only are entitled to circulate free of postage, in the county where published, and that the office of publication is the starting place, and not the county lines.

Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Cosden, has confessed that he was the murderer of the Cosden family in Kent county, Md. [The family consisted of Mr. Cosden, his wife, sister, sister-in-law, and servant. They were all murdered in one night, some time in February.] I

An Irish paper says that Wexford has been rid of

beggars by a very simple process. The magistrates imprisoned the vagrants for twenty-four hours, and had them well washed. This discipline was found to set wonderfully well, for not one submitted to it

The Trinity Church Corporation in New York, are said to be contemplating the erection of another large chapel in the upper part of the city, at a cost of something near a million of dollars. No plan, however, has been decided upon, nor the time for its

Telegraphic accounts from new Orleans state that the crevasses upon the river in its neighborhood, have been checked, and but little danger is anticipated for the present.

Jenny Lind is announced to give concerts at Cincinnati on 3 nights of the present week; she goes next week to Wheeling, and from theuce will proceed to Baltimore.

There is a great excitement in the Dickenson College. Nine members of the Junior Class have seen dismissed for insubordination.

Woodson, the fugitive slave, who was taken from

Pittsburg about a month since to Louisville, has returned, his freedom having been purchased.

The journeymen house carpenters, Bridgton, N. J., have struck for higher wages.

The Turkish government has ordered a monu-ment to the memory of Bem.

The Mayor and council of Baltimore have just returned from a frolic at Harrisburg.

No member of the provincial legislature of New Brunswick is permitted to harangue longer than

A new steamer named the Demerara, to be 8 feet longer than the Great Britian, is being built at Bris-tol, Eng., for the W. I Packet Co.

We are obliged to omit a part of our Ma-

rine List this week, to give place to the Boston

There is no truth whatever in the state-

ment of the Oxford Democrat that we received

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS. WINTHROP-Z. R. Morgan. Naples-Mr. Church.

PEACE CONGRESS

LONDON.

THE AMERICAN Peace Congress Committee have made arrangements to carry all persons who may wish to attend the Peace Congress, in the new Ship Sarah Cowles, to sail from Boston June 5th. The S. C. is a new Ship of eleven hundren tons, clipper build, and made expressly for this excursion. The Ship will remain at Southampton forty days then return. Persons wishing to return. Persons will apply to our Secretary, E. W. Jacksen, Esq., Boston, for credentials; or by sending him twenty dollars he will secure the best chance that may remain unoccupied.

him twenty dollars he will secure the best chance the may remain unocupied.

By order of the A. P. C. Committee.

Amasa Walker, Chairman.

Boston, April 4th, 1851.

MASS MEETING IN DANVILLE.

A Mass Meeting will be held in the Union Meeting

House in Danville. Tuesday and Wednesday, April 22d and 23d, commencing at 10 o'clock on the 22d, to

consider the Fugitive Act and other kindred weasures

slight excuse keep any away at such a time as this. Mr. Willey of Portland, Mr. Bradbury of New Glou-

DEATHS.

In this city, 9th, Mr. Ira P. Woodbury, sged 48. In Kennebunk, 19th, widow Mary Fairfield, aged 77. In Winthrop, Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Ebenezer Carlton, ged 74; 5th, Capt. Wm. S. Shaw, formerly of Wiscas-

aged 74; 5th, Capt. Wim. S. Shaw, formerly of Wiscasset, aged 64.

In Vassalboro', 26th, John B. Chadbourne, aged 24.

In Scarborough, 10th inst, very suddenly, of Rheumatic and brain fever, Mr. John M. Coolbroth, aged 47.

In Belmont, March 30th, Samuel J. Cammet, aged 55 years, 8 months and 12 days.

In Boston, 8th inst., Mrs Sally Hobart, of Westbrook, Me., formerly of Hingham, Mass., 77.

In California, Joshua Edwards, of Me., aged 25.

In Standrsh, on the 3d inst. Elisha Strout. Esq. aged 76.

In Kenebunkport 28th ult, Lonisa, wife of Mr. James Wakefield, aged 45 years.

In Berwick, 27th ult, Abagail, wife of Mr. Brackett Hall, aged 36 years.

In Sacramento City, Feb. 21st, D. C. Powers, of Eastport, aged 30.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, Feb. 6th, at the Episcopal Church, Galveston, by Rev. Benjamin Eaton, Mr. Ellis M. Stackfolk, of Palestine, (formerly of this city.) to Miss Laura L. daughter of R. G. Crozier, Esq., of Galveston, Texas, In Brunswick, Mr. Josiah Ward to Miss Amy Snyth. In Monmouth, 6th, Mr. B. F. Jones to Miss Ruth P. Brown.

Brown.

In Freeman, 3d, Mr. Mason W. Dutton of Phillips, to Miss Eliza J. Mayo.

In China, 30th, Mr. John Stewart of Brunswick, to Miss Frances E. Sewall.

In Kennebunk, 31st ult, by Rev. H. B. Abbot, Mr John F. Hutchins, of Kennebunkport, to Miss Martha A. Russell, of Kennebunk.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST.

Nonpariet, Eagles, Horton

She Clarissa, Herrick, Orland for Boston.

Lamarine, Leach, Castine for Boston.

SATURDAY, April 12.

Schs John Ross, Chisholm, Parsboro,

Thos. Dickson. Phinney, Parsboro,

Brig Rush, Cartis, Boston; Albert, Carter, Machias Tasso, Meservey, Machias.

B ig Frances Ellen, Illsley, Havana, S. W. Porter.

CLEARED.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, April 8.

oster, and others will address the meeting.

DANVILLE, April 8th. 1851.

Men of all parties, as well as the ladies are invited All young people are specially requested to attend. — Preparation will be made for a large meeting. Let no

JAMES THURSTON, Committee,

- 47-

JACOB AMES. L. D SHORT. A. A. BARKER. L. G. ELDRIDGE.

money to aid the nomination of Mr. Reed.

Man-Stealing Marine List.

February.]

FRIDAY, April 11.

Brig Harriet, Gibson, Havana, A. L. Hobson; sch
Zambridge, York, New York; Geo. Brooks, Dyer, Bos
on; James, Davis, Portsmouth; May Flower, Wilber
ortsmouth.

Br brig Armagh, Conlon, Walton — Br sebs Banner, Douglass, Maitland, Sarah Cox, do; Harp, Mosher, Windsor—Sch Moro, Sawyer, Bangor.

Mosday, April 14.

Brigs Emily, Wilson, Cardenas, Perley & Hall; Rush, Durtis, Savannob, Enos Soule; schs Batavia. Matthews, Hayana A. L. Hobson; O'Brien, Poterson; Porto Rico, P. P. Gerts; Wm. Tell, Brooks, Dover.

Markets, &c.

MOLASSES per es

Portland Wholesale Prices Current. From the Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1851.

Dried, per lb, 5 a 7	Trinidad, 22 a 23 Havane, &c new 19 1-2 a 23 do fart, Porto Rico, 00 a 00 NAILS, per hundred has
ASHES, per lb Pearl, 53-4 a 0 Pot 53 4 a 6	do tart
Pot 534 a 6	Porto Rico, 00 a 00
White. 150 a 162	NAILS, per hundred the, Cut. ass'd sizes 3 25 a 3 37
Bill F.K. Der ib	
Family. 16 a 18	Am Linseed, 80 a 82
No. 1. 13 a 14 CANDLES, per lb	Spenn wat'r 1 23 a 1 25
	Fall. 121 a 123
Sperm. 442. CHEESE, ser lb 7 a 8 COFFEE, per lb Havans. a	Whale refin'd 55 a 60
COFFEE, ner lb	Rank & hav 918 , 10
Havana a	Am Lasecod, S0 a 82 Sperm walv 1 22 a 1 25 b 1 50 b 1 1 22 a 1 25 b 1 25
Havand. St Domingo, 19 3-4 a 11 Rio. Ha H 12	PLASTER PARIS 1 37 a 1 42
DOMESTIC GOODS, peryd	PCTATOES, per bush.
Portl'd Sheeti's 00 a 01	60 a 70
Caseo Sheeti's 8 a 8 1 4	PROVISIONS 1 33 a 1 50
FISH, per quintal, [cash]	Beef, Messn'w, 10 00 a 10 50
Cod, large, 2 75 a 3 (5)	Navy Mess, do 9 a 9 50
Pollock, 1 62 a 1 75	Prime. 6 a 6 50
Halonck, 001 2004	Pork, ex cl'r 0.000 a 00.00
HERRING. 100 2 1 10	Meer, 15 90 a 00 00
Dry salted, a	RAISINS, box new, 2 a 2 50
Scaled, per box. 40 a 45	Malasa, cask 7 50 a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl, new,	RICE. 334 a 4
No. 1. 10 0 a 00	SALT, per hhd, [8 Bushels]
No. 3. 80 0-0 a 00	Cadiz.
Havana. St Domingco. 19 3-4 a 11 Rio. Rio.	St. Ubes, none
PLOJER, per bbi Bett. R. st. 5 37 a 0 00 Rett. C. 5 50 a 0 00 Genesco 477 a 5 00 Froffrickably 5 23 a 0 01 Michicae, 4 87 a 6 00 Ohto, Ac., 5 00 a 5 25 GR.A.I.N. per bushet, Corn. N. yell w do 8 do 70 a 71 ple S. white 69 a 70 Ry', 83 a 85 Outs,	Crossed bar 2016s 15 a 16
Rich. Co. 5 50 a 0 00	SALERATUS, per lb
Frankrickehle 5 24 a 0 au	do Sodo 43-4a51-2
Michigan, 4 87 a 0 00	SECOS per husbel.
Ohio, & c., 5 00 a 5 25	Flaxseed. none
Corn, N. vel'w	Clover, th. N 9 a 9 1.3
do S do 70 a 71	do Western, 812
Rve. 69 a 70	SHOT, per, ib, Am, 5 1-2 a 6
Oats, 33 a 35	Harana white 8 a 9
GUNPOWDER pr cask 25 lb	Brown, 634a800
HAMS, per 16, 9 12 a 10	N. Orleans. none
Ry*, 83 a 85 Oats, 23 a 35 CUNPOWDER pr cask \$5 ib Asselt'd sizes 2 40 a 2 45 HAMS, per iset ten. 9 12 a 10 HAY, per iset ten. 8 50 a 9 50 Loace, 8 50 a 9 00 LARD, per lb, bhts. New, 9 1 4 a 9 1 2 Kegs. 9 1 2 a 0 00	Portland A, 51-2 a 00-0
Loose, 853 gm	do Coffee, none
LARD, per lb, bhls,	TALLOW, per lb.
New, 91-1a919	Am. tried, 00 Rough. 5
LIME per cask,	WOOL, per lb,
Lonse, LARD, per lb, bbls, New, 9 1-4 a 9 1 9 Kers, 9 1-2 a 0 0 0 LARD, the recent LARD, th	Prece, 25 a 31
LUMBER per M. [cash]	TEA, per lb.
Cry B. mer 9 00 a 10 00	Y. Hyson. 35 a 60
Kennebec 11 50 a 12 57	Southone. 28 a 32
Eastern, 11 00 a 01 00	TOBACCO, per lb,
Bus Shooks 175 a 3 00	Man'lac'd, 1, 26 a 28
LI ME nee cask, Rockland, 68 a 70 Countien, 68 a 70 Countien, 68 a 70 LU MBER per M. [cask] C'ry B. mer 9 00 a 10 00 Saccirappa, 12 00 a 12 57 Konnelec 11 59 a 12 00 Lastern, 11 09 a 00 00 Bux Shopks, 38 a 00	Leaf, 21 a 23
-nie ha dele la control	the later to femile
at the same of the same of	

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET. COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, April 16.

Butter, pet lb, first quality,
Butter, common, per lb.

Reans, per bushel,
Beans, per bushel,
Bed, by the quarter, per lb,
Cheese, per lb,
Eggs, per dozen,
11

Potatoes, per bushel, sound,
Apples, per bushel, sound,
Apples,
Apples

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

[From the Boston Evening Traveller.]

Thursday, April 9.

At Market 275 Beef Cattle, — no Stores, — 30 pairs

Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 1855 Sheep and

Lambs, and 2160 Swine.

— P R I C E S.—

BEEF CATTLE—Extra, \$6 50; first quality \$625; second \$5 50; third \$4 50 a \$5.

STORES—YEARLINGS—\$7 a \$13.

— Two Years Old—\$13 a \$20.

There Years Old—\$18 a \$27.

WORKING OXEN—\$60, \$95, \$137.

COWS AND CALVES—\$22, \$28, \$33, \$49.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$3 50, \$4 00, \$5 75, \$6 75.

SWINE—43-4 a \$1-2c At retail, 6 a 7 1-2 c.

[From the Traveller.]

[From the Traveller.]

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wedesday, April 8, 1851.

At Market, 218 Catte, consisting of 118 Reeves, and the remainder Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, Two years old, and Three year old.

—PRICES.—

BEEF CATTLE—Extra, \$5.50 per cwt; first quality \$6 00; second quality \$5 50: third quality \$5 00; ordinary, \$4 50 a, \$4 00.

VEAL CALVES—\$3, \$4, \$8 a \$10.

BARRELLING CATTLE—\$2 50, \$3, \$4

HIDES—\$5 25 per cwt.

TALLOW—\$5 50 per cwt.

STORES—Working Oxen, \$75, \$90, \$108.

COWS and CALVES—\$20, \$23, \$40.

YEARLINGS—\$7, a 12.

TWO YEARS OLD—\$18, \$20, a \$24.

THREE YEAR OLD—\$18, \$20, a \$24.

THREE YEAR OLD—\$18, \$20, a \$24.

THREE YEAR OLD—\$18, \$20, a \$25.

SWINE—Retail 5 a 56.

SYLONG SA, \$5, a \$6. By lot, \$2,00, \$2,50, \$3,00, a \$3,25.

SWINE—Retail 5 a 56.

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SYLONG SA, \$5, a \$6. By lot, \$2,00, \$2,50, \$3,00, a \$3,25.

SWINE—Retail 5 a 56.

SYLONG SA, \$5, a \$6. By lot, \$2,00, \$2,50, \$3,00, a \$3,25.

SWINE—Retail 5 a 56.

SYLONG SA, \$5,00, \$1

Number from each State :--Cattle & Lambs. Canada, gall , ceitminene. New Hampshire,

Vermont, Massachusetts, Total, 218 1193 [Reported for the Boston Evening Traveller.]
BOSTON MARKET. FLOUR—
Genessee, common brands, per bbl.
(ancy and extra,
Michigan, common,
fancy,
Ohio, common,
St. Louis, common, 4 mos.
GPAIN Monday, April 14.

\$4 68 a \$5 00 \$4 75 Cons-Yellow, per bush. OATS—Northern, 48 a 49c; Eastern, 45 a 48c.

Rye,
PROVISIONS—
PORK—Mess \$15.59 a \$16.00; Prime, \$13.50 a \$14.00;
Clear, \$17.00 a \$17.50.
BEEF—Western Mess, \$10. Eastern, \$9 a \$9.50.
Land, 9 a 9 1-2c. per jb
Hams, 9 1-2 a 10c. per lb, 4 mos.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY,

Unabridged.

We believe we shall be certain of doing a service to the people of the State, if we say a word or two upon the unabridged Quarto Dictionary of the English Language, by Noah Webster. The word usanningan has been purposely employed, because if such a work is wanted for any but the very lowest uses—those of mere orthorgraphy, or orthopy—it cannot be too copious and comprehensive. When one is ignorant of the proper and procise powers of a word, he cannot endure to be turned over to an abridgment that gives him a synenym, in-In Kennebunk, 31st ult, by Rev. H. B. Adoot, at voon F. Hutchins, of Kennebunkport, to Miss Martha A. Russell. of Kennebunk.

In Saco, 3d inst, Mr. William Stevenson, of Boston, to Miss Mary E. Fogg, of Saco. Also, Mr. Rishwarth Jordan, Jr., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hill, both of S. In Providence, R. J., 2d mst, Mr. John W. Swazey to Miss Sarah E. Cunningham, both of Bucksport.

In Boston, Mr Charles Walton Plaisted, formerly of Portsmouth, to Miss Mary E. Dunn, of this city.

In Salem, 6th inst., Mr Joseph Plumimer of Bideford, to Miss Mary Ann Day of this city.

In Weld, Mrs. Hannah Houghton, aged 84; Mrs. Lydia White, aged 50 years; Henry Storer, aged 38; Mr. John Russel, aged 59; Abel Hoit, aged 48; Feb. 22d, Miss Lucy Ann Haywood, aged 28; March 11th, Mrs. Sarath, inother of the precedings, aged 48; March 20th, Sarah, wife of Ephraim Houghton.

Twenty-eight deaths is said to have occurred in Weld during the seven months previous to March 20, 1851.

In Carthage, Feb. 16th, Miss Mary Carver, aged 81.

In Jay, 7th inst. Sophia, wife, of Asa Luce, Jr.

In Canton, March 28th, Dorcas, wife of Lewis Bryant, and daughter of Mr Thomas Hunnaford, aged-58.

In Samner, 9th inst. Mr. Asa Lawrence, of Wayne, in the 80th year of his age.

Will Printers in Maine copy the last two deaths? precise powers of a word, he cannot endure to be turned over to an abridgement that gives him a synonym, instead of a definition; but he demands to know as much as any body knows of its history or etymology, and all its different shades of meaning. Then only can he employ it with confidence and effect, as a mighty weapon for the expression of intellect or passion.

In the vital degarament of a lexicom, its definitions, for which more than any and all other reasons put together, we consult such a work, Dr. Webster's work stands unrivaled. Their copiousness satisfies the wants of the inquirer, and their nice analysis and accumen gratify his taste and reward research. The vocabulary is interspersed with terms in science, which it is very convenient often to have explained with promptness, without the trouble of reference to the shelves of the library. Newark Dulis discretiser.

"A Dictionary is the last book which a scholar ever wants to have transore, the process being sure to cut off THE VERY MATTER WHICH ME MOST VALUES."—Caronaline.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass, UES."—Cironolype.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass, and for sale by SANBORN & CARTER, Portland, Me.

Patent Rolian Piano Fortes. THESE Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, any coicing of the Zolian, renders them capable of the soff est tones of an Zolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combine with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Plute or Clarionete, Horn, or Basoon, with one hand, and will the other the Piano Forte accompaniment; thus, combining orchestral effects, by theseame performer at the same time. Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by over the sent to any part of the country and warranted to give satisfaction or the sent of the patent is owned by over the sent of th

Br sch Banner, Douglas, Walton.

Thursday, April 10.

Brigs Sebago, Davis, Cardenas.
Maria, Weymouth, Cardenas.
Mariel, Brown, Wilmington, NC.

Schs Don Nicholas, York, New York.
Gertrude H rron, Pendleton, New York.
Mchourne, Everett, New York.
Citizen. Wallace, Boston.
Berry, Woodman, Boston.
Perseverance, Smith, Rockport.
Onivoy, Gordon, Rockport.
Orienda, Pinkham, Rondout.

Br schs Sidonia, Swines, Parsboro, NS.
Nonpariel, Eagles, Horton. of the country, and warranted to give eatisfaction of the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the state of Massachusetts, and no other person or person in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture the Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte make and others in their interest have said the Æolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in the with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments man expressly for the attachment, and no others. The we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several which we have known to remain in tune one year at over without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, and but very few of the attachments, and will give the names of the purchase to those who desire information, in almost every set too of the country.

T. GLBERT & CO.,—16—19

No. 400 Washington street, Boston.

Bible Society of Maine.

The annual meeting of the BIBLE SOCIETY OF MAINE will be held in the Vestry of the High Street Church in Portland, on Thursday, the first day of May, at 5 o'clock P. M. Portland, April 10th, 1851. C. A. STACKBOLE,

To all Agriculturists. HORTICULTURISTS and Plorists. THE following Valuable Books have just been published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 & 19
Combill Reston.

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Cole's American Veterinarian, Or, Complete Farrier; by S. W. Cole, Esq.; price 50 cts.

Cole's American Fruit Book, Or, Complete Orchardist; by S. W. Cole, Esq., price 50 cents.

48,000 COPIES Of Mr. Cole's two excellent books, have already been published. The above valuable books are forsale by the principal booksellers throughout the country.

500 AGENTS WANTED. To sell the above in every State in the Union. Address (post paid,) the publishers. [1y-16]

GET THE BEST. "All young persons should have a standard DICTIONARY,

at their elbows. And while you are about it, GET THE BEST; that Dictionary is NOAH WEBSTER'S The GREAT WORK UNABRIDGED. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head."—Phrenolog. Journal.

"Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary of the English language."—London Morning Chronicle.

"This volume must find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in vain seek for elsewhere."—London Literary Gractic.

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Literary Guzette.

The very large and increasing demand for this work, affords the area rossield rydence to the publishers that it is highly "acceptable to the great body of the American people."

Containing thaze times the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work.

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The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

They are too numerous to be described in this advertisement. Persons wishing to engage in the sale of them, will receive promptly by mail a circular containing full descriptions, with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the Publisher, post paid.

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Gravestones! Gravestones!! WE manufacture from Foreign and Domestic Marble of a superior quality, finished in a style that cannot be surpassed in New England, and at a loss price than can be bought at any other place in this State, of the same quality.

WHAT WE SAY, WE MEAN, and those who are in want of Monuments, Grave-stones, Tomb-tables, &c., will find it for their interest to give us a call before purchas-Mork delivered at any place within fifty miles of our thop free of charge CHANEY & COOK.

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A few rods west of the City Hall,
PORTLAND, ME.

THURSTON & CO'S NEW JOB PRESS.



UPON this Press a greater amount of work can be ac-

ress now in use. Having thus, increased our facilities for the rapid and cautiful performance of all kinds of JOB PRINTING.

We solicit the Patronage of the Public believing it will prove to our mutual advantage for you to give 's a call. CARD PRINTING Executed in the neatest style of the art. Having two Card Presses of the most approved pat-terns, we can turn off a greater amount of Card Print-ing, at short notice, than most offices in the State.

Prices to Suit the Times, - But News Below Cost. No. 68 Exchange St., Portland, Me NOTICE.

A TANNERY for Sale at South Paris, near Hersey's Iron Foundry and about 1.2 or 3.4 of a mile from the Depot; building, 65 by 24. Terms reasonable; for further information, inquire of ELISHA MORSE, South Paris.

"Never Give up the Ship." A CARD.

A CARD.

S. L. CARLETON respectfully informs his friends and the public that it is not his intention to leave Portland (as his former competitors have done) whilst he is favored with the patronage of the citizens. He would further state that he will as usual personally attend to his business, and not trust his business with young boys.—Also, that he is now "the oldest operator in the city"—and has one of the best Top Lights in the United States, with every requisite to enable him to give the most perfect satisfaction as a Daguerreotypist. He will guarantee to give the most perfect satisfaction, on so charge. He would further say that his specimen pictures are all his own work. The public may depend he will not puff himself with the work of others. Pictures taken at his establishment, \$9 Middle street, are warranted not to fade, being finished by a galvanic gilding process only known to himself. He would inform operators that he compounds all chemicals used in the art, which he keeps constantly on hand wholesale and retail. He has also for sale Galvanic Batteries with instructions how to use them—which no operator should be without—as plates when galvaniced are more sensitive and deven has also for sale Galvanic Batteries with instructions how to use them—which no operator should be without—as plates when galvanized are more sensitive and therefore produce a more bold and lite-like picture. He would further add that he keeps for sale all manner of Daguer-rectype and Apparatus Stock, as cheap as they can be obtained in Boston or New York.

37 He will give instruction in the art, on reasonable terms. 20

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS. CANKER CURED. vourg's mouth wash. TOR the cure of Scuary in the month — Armar of Canners — Second Guns, &c. Its weetens the breath and removes all disagreeable smell from the month, occasioned by any of the above named diseases, or the presence of decayed teeth.

For Sale at 68, Exchange street, Portland, Mair e. That the obove is not exaggerated statement, the following testimonials are subjoined.

From Dr. J. F. Young, Surgeon Denlist. Portland, Maine.

This certifies that I have not only used the above named MOUTH WASH myself, with perfectly satisfactory results, but have prescribed it to my patients with great success, in my practice for the last six year. I have great confidence in it, and think it cannot be too highly recommended.

recommended.

From Brown Thurston Portland Me.

I have used this Mouth Wash for the Canker in the mouth for the last three years, and found that when used according to the directions, it effectually prevents this most troublesome and distressing disease.

I am satisfied, from the various experiments I have tried upon myself, that no internal remedy will cure or prevent the canker in the mouth.

It is occasioned by a weakness in the glands of the mouth, and must be affected by stringent applications to those glands. It is not a disease of the stomach, as some suppose.

R ESPECTFULLY give notice that they have remove to the SPACIOUS ROOMS over the New Store of MESSRS H. J. LINEN, & Co. in the FREE STREET BLOCK, where they are now receiving large additions to their Stock of Woolen, Cotton Hemp, Straw, and paint-

CARPETINGS. Bockings, Rugs, Mats, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN

REMOVAL.

GRAND

OPENING

OF THE EXTENSIVE

CARPET ROOMS!

SPARROW & TUKEY,

NOS. 1 and 2 FREE ST. BLOCK.

MATERIALS of all kinds. Carpet Bags, Stair Rods, Gitt Cornicen, Bands, Pins, &c., &c.

The undersighed, encouraged by the very MBERAL PARY, RONAGE bestowed upon them in their efforts to establish the

CARPET BUSINESS in this city, upon a basis sufficiently extensive to meet the growing wants of the place in this department of trade, have taken the above

Most spacious and clegant Rooms in the State.

and would now solicit attention to one of the largest and best selected assortments of

CARPETINGS. FEATHERS, MATTRESSES. UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

to be found in any city in New England—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms and at the Lowest Prices, SPARROW & TUKEY,

CARPET DEALERS, Nos. 1 & 2 Free St. Block, PORTLAND

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE. AND

INSURANCE OFFICE ESTABLISHED SEPT. 1847 Houses, Lots, and Farms, Bought Sold, Rented or Ex

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Communications by Mail, (post paid) will meet with

prompt attention.

Office hours from 8 in the morning, to 3 in the evening.

J. GUNNISON,
Feb. 21. 6 m—9

25 Exchange Street. Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership herefofore existing between the subscribers, has this day by mutual consent been dissolved.

solved.

The affairs of the late firm of John G. Hayes & Co.
will be settled by Stanley Covell, at the old stand, No.
7. Market Square.

J. G. HAYES.

Aug. 5, 1850.

STANLEY COVELL. The subscribers, having purchased the stock and interest of his late partner in business, J. G. Hayes, will comtinue to manufacture Hats, Caps and Furs as usual. The patronage of the former customers and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

Aug. 5, 1850. If 31

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

PORTLAND, March 6th, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the United States Hotel in Portland, until 12 o'clock at noon, of the 21st day of May next, for furnishing the materials and doing the labor required in the exection of a building for the "State Reform School" the location of which has been fixed at Cape Elizabeth, near the city of Portland, and the establishment of which was authorized by a Resolve of the Legislature approved August, 1850.

Plans and copies of the specifications, prepared by the Architect, Mr. Gridley J. F. Bryant, may be examined, and all necessary explanations obtained, upon application to the Commissioners at the U. S. Hotel in Portland on and after the twenty-seventh day of March inst.

Notice to the persons whose proposals may be accepted will not be given until the first day of June next; and the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if in their judgement, the interest of the State require them to do

H. J. ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DANA,
HENRY CARTER,

** The following papers will please copy: Democrat,
Jeffersonian, Courier, and Mercury, Bangor; Age, and
Journal, Augusta; Eastern Times, and Northern Tribune,
Bath; Journal, and Signal, Belfast; Oxford Democrat,
Paris; Sago Democrat, and Union, Sago; Sentinal, Eastport; Advertiser, Calais; Mail, Waterville; Press, and Clarion, Skowhegan, till May 21st.

HALEY & GIDDINGS, Honse, Ship, Sign and Fancy Painters. Ship Gilding and Graining,

Wholesale and Retail Dealors in Paints, Oil and Painting Materials of every description and the bost quality. Oxner Zixc for parlors. Polished This and White Varnish.

Those purchasing Paints would be well paid by calling at No. 226 Fore, corner of Union Street, head of Union Whari, Portland. JUST PUBLISHED.

SECOND EDITION OF MEDICAL INFOMATION FOR THE MILLION; THE TRUE GUIDE TO HEALTH,

On Eclectic and Reformed Principles, corrected and enlarged, without or with nearly One Hundred fine illustrations. Price in leather and cloth, \$1,50. Paper, \$1; 12mo. 528 pp. BY CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

BY CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

IN ORDER to grve everyboar an opportunity of possessing this valuable book, it has been nearly bound in paper, and, as an inducement to clubs and others. Thireteen copies will be sent as per order, on the receipt of \$19. Six on the receipt of \$5; and single copies for \$1. Postage, any distance in the United States, 51-2 cents. Address

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*** Publishers of newspapers giving the above three insertions, and sending the publisher copies of the same will be entitled to receive a copy as per order.

IVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DE BILITY, DISEASE OF

THE KIDNEYS, THE KIDNEYS,

AND AEL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION,
FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD. ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH. NAUSEA HEARTBURN, DISCUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE SIOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOOATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, ERVER, SPIRATION YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN, AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c. SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT, IMAGININGS OF EVIL, AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. Jackson, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians, had failed.

These Bitters are wouthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the diseative organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—
"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspessia, Chronic or Necessory of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most elicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are appealing from experience and to the afflicted we advise heir use."

LOOK WELL to the MARKS OF THE GENUINE. They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon he wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which hey are sparrous.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE.

For Sale at 68, Exchange Street,

'Did you ever know such a storm?' exclaimed Aunt Morris, as she drew nearer the hearth and added a fresh stick to the

large heap of glowing embers.
'A regular North-Easter,' responded Uncle David, as he laid aside his paper, and addressing a tall lad in the corner, who was bending over a knotty problem in Alrebra! Did you leave all right in the barn,

'All right, father,' replied Rufus, 'I fed the oxen and cows, gave the pig some fresh. straw, and tied a warm blanket over old Grey.

'I hope there is no poor traveller exposed to this terrible blast,' sighed, Cousin Mary, as she laid down her knitting, walked to the window and attempted to peer through the darkness.

'Do you think we can go to school tomorrow, mother?' asked little Tom, who was showing Lucy how to draw mysterious forms of men and things upon his slate.

'Say yes, do ma,' added Lucy, 'or Tommy and I will lose our places in the class.' Never mind about school to-night, we can tell better in the morning,' answered Aunt Morris, ''tis time for little folks to be in bed;' whereupon Aunt Morris arose, lighted another lamp, and requested Tommy and Lucy to follow.

The children knew there was no appeal from the decision of their mother, so they cheerfully put away slate and pencil, and obeyed her summons.

'Well, Laura,' said uncle David, who had not yet resumed his paper, 'what is your opinion of our country stories? Does the wind ever find its way among the thickly packed houses of your city streets?

to judge of your storms, uncle David, for I arrived only last night you know, but if this is a fair specimen I should not wish to be favored with one every week. I have heard the blast shrick fearfully in S., but I never knew such a gale as this.'

'Very like, my child, for I have lived nearly half a century and seldom seen it equalled. We do not know how to prize our common blessings, a comfortable shelter and good fire, only when the elements are raging as they are to-night.'

'I have often thought, uncle David, that if we were not reminded of our dependence upon an omnipotent Being, by such demonstrations of His power as this, we should grow even more self-reliant and forgetful than we are now.'

'Without doubt,' replied uncle David, 'such fearful demonstrations of power are necessary to teach us submission to the

The serious turn of our conversation was broken by the entrance of Aunt Morris, bearing a tray of tempting apples, and I could hardly tell which I enjoyed more, the delicious fruit, or uncle David's pleasant reminiscences of by-gone days.

But at last conversation lagged, the fire burned low, the lamps grew dim, and one after another of the family circle had retired, until cousin Mary and myself were the sole occupants of the large old-fashioned parlor.

'And so, Mary, I am really sitting by the same hearth, and under the same roof. that sheltered my dear mother in her early

The very same, Laura, the old farmhouse has undergone but little change since onr parents were young. It may have been re-painted, and perhaps the shade of the old elms and apple trees is a trifle broader, but essentially 'tis unaltered. Father will never hear a word about modernizing it, and for my own part, I should feel very sorry to save any changes made, but brother James says it looks so shabby, that he feels quite ashamed to bring his college friends down to spend vacations. But the clock is stricking twelve, Laura, had we not better

'Certainly, I did not think it was so late, I was so deeply interested in Uncle David's stories.

'Father loves to talk about old times,' said Mary, as she wheeled back the sofa and raked up the coals.

Perhaps I ought to give my readers a description of the personal appearance of each member of Uncle David's household; but if I attempt, I am sure I shall give them a very meagre idea of the truth and goodness, which made each countenance look so beantiful to myself.

Uncle David Morris, a staunch republican and jealous defender of Puritanical customs, was my mother's only brother, and occupied the old homestead of their parents.

The toil and exposure of half a century had failed to bend his form, silver his hair, or dim his eye. His honest, open countenance, was a faithful mirror of the nubending integrity of his soul. Aunt Morris was a pattern house-keeper; a devoted wife, and a faithful, affectionate mother. Her manners were gentle and dignified, and Mary, her eldest daughter, inherited all the amiable traits of her mother's character, with a trifle more of wit and humor in her com-

Mary was not handsome, although she had a pair of bewitchingly dark, laughing eyes, neither was she what city ladies would call accomplished, for she had never mingled in genteel society, as fashionables understand the term, but she had a cultivated, well-balanced intellect, could sing and play her father's favorite pieces of church music, and was wonderfully skilful in the mysterious charm of house keep-

Rufus, next in age to Mary, was an ambitious, high-spirited lad of sixteen, whom Uncle David had tried in vain to make a practical farmer, and had given up the idea, declaring that Rufus would make a Senator or President, and must be sent to College. Tommy and Lucy were twins, the youngest, and of course petted and indul-

ged by every other member of the family, but they were playful, affectionate little rogues, and I could not help loving them.

No signs of the terrible storm, which shook our dwelling so fearfully the evening before, were visible on the bright, cold, New Year's morning which succeeded; unless we except the glittering coat of frozen sleet, which encased every limb and twig of the trees and shrubs. There had fallen several inches of snow during the first of the storm, and this had been followed by sleet and rain, which prevented the snow from drifting during the gale. It was a busy day at Uncle David's, for several ests were expected in the evening, and

kitchen, but were finishing garments and packing baskets, whose contents were to make glad the hearts of their unfortunate neighbors. There was a nice woolen wrapper for Widow Brown, to shield her heumatic limbs from the piercing winds which made a plaything of her miserable corrage, and some comfortable garments was predominant, the balance of the tracts for her half-clad children, with a stout pair were thrown over a fence, and meeting a of shoes for them all, from Uncle David.

'Is this the only kind of presents that you make, Cousin Mary?' I asked, as I contempated the homely, but useful collection of articles.

'We seldom make presents to persons who do not need our bounty,' she replied, 'and I am quite sure that Widow Brown's family and poor lame Mr. Jones and his sick wife, will derive more real happiness from these substantial, domestic comforts, than will the recipients of those useless gewgaws, given by the fashionable world, where this little adventure took place. A which are doubtless thrown aside after receiving the common place tribute of admiration, or perhaps serve to ornament an

overladen centre-table and chimney-piece.' I could not doubt the truth of Mary's theory, and I should not dare to say that I This man was also a tavern keepe. did not cherish a sort of pharisaical feeling as I diligently plied my needle in finishing Widow Brown's wrapper, thinking that I too could add a drop to the bucket of joy, which would gladden the Widow's pealing voice to her husband, as the latter

Late in the asternoon Uncle David harnessed old Grey and took Mary and myself with him to assist in scattering these 'traps for the catching of sunbeams.'

How the widow's children danced for joy, as they saw the new shoes, but the tears rolled fastly down the widow's cheek, when Uncle David said something in a low voice about a barrel of flour and load of principles! As if I couldn't enjoy a glass

We called next upon Mr. Jones, an honest laborer, who had broken a limb some months before and was still unable to resame his work. When I saw the deep emotion and fervent gratitude of Mr. Jones wife, I felt for the first time that it was indeed 'more blessed to give than to receive.

chievous rogues their abs in the old brown at his feet, his eye caught the wordsschool-house on grave-yard hill, through many a long summer, but now, when the winter of life had blighted her with its frosts, palsying her limbs and rendering her unfit for service, was obliged to live alone in an old crazy-tenement back of the mill -poor, neglected Mistress Lane had been remembered by Uncle David.

'Blessings on your kind soul, David Morris,' exclaimed the old lady, as she triumphantly mounted the new spectacles Uncle David had given her, upon their natural resting place; 'blessings on you for remembering your old school-dame. I never expected to read God's blessed Book return home, or keep on his way to the tavwith my dim, old eyes again, but now I see the faded print as plain as day.'

'What! is this nice, woolen shawl for me too? Indeed, David Morris, you are too kind, I do not deserve so many bles-

'Leave me to judge of that, Mistress Lane,' replied Uncle David, 'I am very glad that I can make some remuneration to one who dealt so kindly and patiently with Sained the victory so far that he concluded me when young.'

Uncle David had not forgotten his worthy minister. Good man, he was obliged to struggle and twist and turn, to make his scanty salary sufficient for the feeding and clothing of his large family, to say nothing about the entertaining of strangers, and if it had not been for an occasional lift from Uncle David, I am sadly atraid the worthy man, would sometimes have been obliged to feed the spiritual natures of his neglectful flock, while a natural craving 'for the meat that perisheth,' was gnawing at his own heart strings.

'Always kind and thoughtful,' Bro. Morris, said the Pastor, as he helped Uncle David deposit a firkin of butter, a tempting cheese, and a couple of hams in the empty larder, 'you seem to anticipate our wants, and take pleasure in supplying them."

'I am only God's steward,' replied Uncle David, 'and I should be a most ungrateful servant, if I withheld my bounty, when He has blessed me so abundantly.'

Cousin Mary delivered several large parcels from her mother to the ministers' wife and children, and we departed with the warm thanks and blessings of the ex-

cellent family singing in our ears. 'I have learned how to make presents, Uncle David,' I said, as we were returning

'A very useful item of knowledge, my child, he replied, and every person who has the ability to relieve the unfortunate, would do well to learn the lesson. If half the money usually expended on costly gifts of no utility, was spent in buying the necessaries of life for those who are suffering for them, how many dark clouds would be tipped with sunbeams.'

TEMPERANCE TRACT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR

A young man who felt a good deal of enthusiasm in the temperance cause, procured some tracts for distribution. He had a dozen, and in the ardor of his feelings, he calculated that at least 12 men would be reformed through their agency. Having an idle day to devote to the cause, he started with his dozen tracts in his pocket, his mind somewhat elated in the prospect of the good that was to be done. In walking along, the first who came in his way, was a tavernkeeper. 'Here is a good subject,' said Wilton to himself, as the tavern keeper drew near. 'Let me see what I have that will suit him. Ah! this is it. An Appeal to the People on the Liquor Traffic.' And selecting a tract with the above title, he presented it to the tavern keeper as they met, saying as he did so-

'Accept this, if you please.' Taken by surprise, the man received the tract; and the distributor, bowing, moved

'A dead shot for him!' thought he; but the thoughts was scarcely formed ere he felt a hand laid roughly on his shoulder. Turn-

ing quickly, he confronted the tavern keeper, whose face was red with anger. 'What is this?' he demanded, imperative-

'It is a tract,' replied the young man, looking confused.

'See here, my friend!' and as the tavern keeper spoke he withdrew his hand from his shoulder, My first impulse was to pitch you over the fence. On second thought,

mind your own business.

Then crumpling the tract in his hand and tossing it from him contempuously, he turned away, leaving the young temperance re-former with his enthusiasm in the cause down to zero. While this state of mind gust of wind, were scattered apart, and driveu in various directions. The distributor returned home, mortified and discouraged. On reflection, however, he was vexed at himself, both for the bungling manner in been so easily thrown of by a rebuff.

'The tracts needn't have been wasted,' said he, that was a folly of which I ought to be heartily ashamed.

About an hour after this occurrence, a man came walking along the road, near piece of paper caught his eye, and, stooping, he picked it up. Moving on, as he opened it, he commenced reading, and was soon deeply interested, for he walked slower and slower, and sometimes stopped altogether. reading the tract through, he placed it in his pocket and continued on his way.

'Stop and think?' said a wife, in an apwas about leaving the house.

'Don't talk to me in that way,' replied the husband impatiently. You couldn't act worse if I were a common drunkard.

But the danger, John. Stop and think of that! There is a lion in the way.'

'I am out of all patience with you, Alice,' said the man. 'A high respect you have for your husband's good sense and good now and then, without being in danger of becoming a miserable sot.'

With this the man turned off, and took him his way to the tavern, while his wife went weeping into the house. As he walked along, the words she had uttered-Stop and heard the warm blessings of his sick and think,"-rung in his ears, and he tried to push them from his thoughts in order that he might not think. All at once a fresh blast of wind blew from a field that adjoin-Old Mistress Lane, who had taught mis- ed the road, a piece of paper, and as it fell

'STOP AND THINK.' The coincidence of language startled him for a mement. He took this piece of paper and commenced reading; and as he read, he walked slower and slower. One of Wilton's temperance tracts had fallen into his hands. It was a close appeal to the moderate drinker, and set forth his danger in the fullest manner. At last the man stood still. Then he sat down by the road side, still reading on.

'There is danger,' he at length murmured, folding up the tract as he spoke. Rising, he stood irresolute as to whether he should ern. Had any one thrust the tract into his hand, he would have rejected it; but coming to him as it did, he found his mind prepared to hearken to its appeals. But the love of drink had been formed, and, at the prospect of having its accustomed gratification cut off, began to cry out for indulgence. A combat in the mind of the man was the result; and this was continued until appetite for this time at least, to go to the tavern, but to give up the habit thereafter.

'I hate to turn back after I once start to do a thing,' said he, as he moved on towards the tavern, 'it's bad luck. Still the argument for and against any

further indulgence, kept going on, and he At length the sign of the 'Punch Bowl,' idly in a perforated cylinder, the last drop could not turn his mind away from it.

whither he was wending his way, came in view, and the sight affected him with the old pleasure. In imagination, the refreshing and exhilarating glass was at his lips, and he quickened his pace involuntary.

fellow did not smile with the broad smile of but greasy looking, in the cylinder, but welcome, that usually played over his count twirled round with great rapidity until the tenance when a customer approached.

man cheerfully, as he stepped upon the a nuisance, and it was necessary to change

surprised his customer.

to the Punch Bowl.' Betfer say the road to ruin, returned the landlord.

-I never heard a landlord talk that way Each pen is thus made to clean and polish before.' It was the road to ruin to poor Bill its neighbor. The next process is to roast Jenkins. That I know too well, and has or anneal these brittle articles, and give been the road to ruin of a good many more them the flexibility of the quill, and produce that I don't like to think about. It will be upon them, at the same time, the color your road to ruin if you keep so; so I would which may be desired, whether bronze or advise you to stop and think a little on the blue. The flexibility and color are both matter. If you want any liquor you can produced by heat, and it becomes a delicate get it of Jim, at the bar; but I had rather matter so to arrange and regulate it as to not have your sixpence in my till to-day. attain the exact result required. From this I won't fell right about it.

put you in this humor?' said the man, who, where by the operation of the cutting tool,

in turn, became serious. 'I found a piece of paper on the road as I walked out just now, and something was printed on it that has set me to thinking. That's the matter, Ah! me, I wish I was in a better business, It does not make a man feel very pleasant to think, that in building himself up he has dragged others down; and girls. [Cor. of the Morning Chronicle, I am afraid that is my position. So go home, my friend, and don't let the sin of your ruin be on my conscience. You have got to leving liquor too well. May be you don't think so; but I know it. I have seen a great many go down hill, and I can tell the first steps. You have taken them.—

Stop and think before you go any further." 'Look here, landlord,' said the man, after standing thoughtful for a few minutes, 'I will make a bargain with you.'

'Very well-what about!' If you will quit selling, I will quit drink

The landlord did not answer for some minutes, but sat with his eyes upon the floor. At length, rising up slowly, he extended his hand to his customer, and grasping it firmly, said-'Agreed! it's a bargain.

A hearty shake sealed the bargain. An hour afterwards those who went by

the 'Punch Bowl' saw the bar closed. And in less than an hour afterwards, the sad hearted wife, who had seen her husband walking the road to ruin, saw him return, as soher as when he left, and heard with gladness, his promise never again to put the cup of confusion to his lips.

Thus it is that truth scattered in the fields and by the road side, finds its way into the pital in time.

vice—If you wish to keep out of trouble, efforts are often overruled by Providence, to the accomplishment of the greatest good.

> STEEL PENS. Mr. Gillott, of Birmingham, who has done so much to improve it, considers the manufacture to be yet in its infancy. The He turned to his youthful daughter: first operations are performed by steam power. The sheets of steel, after they are received from Sheffield, are reduced to the requisite tenuity by successive transits thro' the rolling mill-operations which are ten-

ded by men and boys. When redused in this manner to the thinness of a steel pen, which he had proceeded, and for his having and the length of about two feet, and the breadth of two inches and a half or three inches, the sheets of steel are ready for the next processes, which are entirely performed by women and girls. Describing the rooms according to the order of the processes, and not according to the arrangement of the building, the first to be entered is that where the 'blanks' are punched out. Ranged in double rows along a large and roomy workshop, with windows at both sides, and scrupulously white and clean in floor, roof, and walls, are seated from fifty to a hundred girls and women, from the age of fourteen to that of forty and upwards. The only sounds to be heard are the working of the hand-press, and the clinking of the small pieces of metal as they fall from the block into the receptable prepared for them. This process is performed with great rapidity, one girl, of average industry and dexterity, being able to punch or cut out about a hundred gross per day. Each division of the workshop is superintended by a tool maker. whose business it is to keep the punches and presses in good working order, superintend the work generally, and keep order among

The next operation is to place the blank

in a concave die, on which a slight touch from a concave punch produces the requisite shape—that of the semi-tube. The slits and apertures, which increase the elasticity of the pen, and the maker's or vender's name or mark, are produced by a similar tool. The last operation is that of slitting, which is also performed by girls and women. Previously to this, however, the pen undergoes a variety of processes in a different part of the factory, and under the hands of a different class of workpeople.— When complete all but the slit, the pen is soft and pliable, and may bent or twisted in the hand like a piece of thin lead. Being collected in 'grosses' or 'great grosses'-the former containing 144, and the great gross twelve times that number—the pens are thrown into little iron square boxes by men who perform all the work in this department, and they are placed in a furnace, where they remain till the box and pens are of a white heat. They are then taken out, and thrown hissing hot into pails or tanks of oil-a process which cures them of their softness by making them brittle.-When taken out of the oil, they may be broken by the fingers with as much ease as if they were so many wafers. As a great deal of oil adheres to them, they are put into a sieve to drain. There they remain until no more oil will run from them; but, notwithstanding all the draining which they have received, the oil is not effectually removed. To cleanse them thoroughly, they were formerly thrown into pits or heaps of sawdust, and stirred about; but as, by this process, the sawdust became clotted into oil cakes, and was rendered unserviceable; the ingenuity of Mr. Gillott was taxed to discover some means by which a saving both of oil and sawdust could be effected. He was not long before the thought struck him.

that, if the pens were made to revolve rap-

of oil might be forced out of them-

that the oil might be twirled from the pens like moisture from a mop. The experiment was tried and succeeded admirably. The pens, after being allowed As he drew near he saw the landlord sit- to drain in the seive until no more oil would ting on the porch. The good natured old run off them, were placed, apparently dry, oil ran off in a copious stream. The min-'How are you today, landlord?' said the gled oil and sawdust formerly constituted the sawdust and burn it, three or four times 'Do you know the road you come?' asked a day. It now lasts for a week. By this the landlord, with a gravity of manner that means—a remarkable instance of the economy of manufactures-Mr. Gillott has di-'Yes,' replied the man, T've come the road minished his oil account about £200 to £300 per annum. This operation once completed, the pens are once more placed in revolving cylinders, where their friction against 'What is the matter?' inquired the man each other produces the necessary polish. department they are once more consigned What's the matter, landlord? What has to the female part of the establishmenteach pen receives the required slit. One girl, with a quick and practised finger, can slit by this means as many as 200 gross, or 28,000 in a day. They are now ready for counting and packing, in boxes or grosses.

A TRUE STORY.

for the wholesale market. This last stage

of the business is wholly performed by young

The following remarkable story has all the interest of a romance; yet it is true, and the parties are still living:

It was in the memorable year 1814, when the allied armies were concentrated

A young lieutenant of dragoons was engaged with three or four Hugarians, who after having received several smart strokes from his sabre, managed to send a ball into his shoulder, to pierce his chest with a thrust from a lance, and to leave him for dead on the bank of the river.

On the opposite side of the stream, a

boatman and his daughter had been watching this unequal fight with tears of desperation. But what could an old unarmed man do, or a pretty child of sixteen?— However, the old soldier—for such the boatman was-had no sooner seen the officer fall from his horse than he and his daughter rowed most vigorously for the

Then, when they had deposited the wounded man in their boat, these worthy people crossed the river again, but with faint hopes of reaching the military hos-

but here am I, who have gone further still, and come home.

The silence and the fixed attitude of Lieutenant S ___ showed the extreme agony of his pains, and the hardy boatman soon discovered that the blood which was gathering about the wound on his left side would shortly terminate his existence,

"Mary," he said," you have heard me tell of my brother; he died of just such another wound as this. Well, now, had there only been somebody by to suck the hurt, his life would have been saved."

The boatman then landed, and went to ook for two or three soldiers to help him carry the officer, leaving his daughter in harge of him. The girl looked at the sufferer for a second or two. What was her emotion when she heard him sigh so deeply, not that he was resigning life in the first flower of his age, but that he should die without a mother's kiss.

"My mother! my dear, dear mother!" said he. " I die without-

Her woman's heart told her what he would have said. Her bosom heaved with sympathy, and her eyes ran over.

Then she remembered what her father had said-she thought how her uncle's life might have been saved. In an instant, quicker than thought, she tore open the officer's coaf, and the generous girl recalled him, to life with her lips. Amid this holy occupation the sound of

footsteps was heard, and the blushing heroine fled to the other end of the boat .-Judge of her father's surprise, as he came up with two soldiers, when he saw Lieut. S whom he expected to find dead, open his eyes and ask for his deliverer. The boatman looked at his child, and

saw it all. The poor girl came to him with her head bent down. She was about to excuse herself, when the father, embracing her with enthusiasm, raised her spirits, and the officer thanked her in these prophetic words:

"You have saved my life; it belongs to

After this she tended him, and became his nurse; nothing would he take but from her hand. No wonder that with such a nurse he at length recovered. Mary was as pretty as she was good.

Meanwhile, Master Cupid, who is very busy in such cases, gave him another wound; and there was only one way to cure it -- so deep it was.

The boatman's daughter became Mad-

Her husband is now, not a simple lieutenant, but a lieutenant-general, and the boatman's daughter is as elegant and graceful a lady as any that you see at court.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

A girl, young and pretty, but above all gifted with an air of adorable candor, lately presented herself before a certain Parisian lawyer, (we translate the incident from the French journals for benefit of our home-made attorneys,) and thus addressed him:

'Monsieur, I come to consult you upon a grave affair. I want to oblige the man I love, to marry me in spite of himself How shall I proceed?'

The gentleman of the bar had of course a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment; then, being sure that no third person overheard him, re-

plied unhesitatingly. 'Mademoiselle, according to our law you already possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions alone with him: then you can swear before a judge that he is your lover.'

And that will suffice, Monsieur ?' 'Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition.

Well ?__' 'That you will produce witnesses who will make oath to their having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with the individual said to have triflled with

your affections.' 'Very well, Monsieur, I will retain you as counsel in the management of this affair. Good day.'

A few days afterwards the young girl returned. She is mysteriously received by the lawyer, who, scarcely giving her time to seat herself, questions her with the most lively curiosity.

'Well, Mademoiselle, how do matters prosper?'

'Oh! all goes on swimmingly. I have passed a half-hour with my intended. I have been seen to go up stairs and come down again. I have four witnesses who will affirm to this under oath.'

'Capital! capital! Persevere in your design; Mademoiselle; but mind, the next time you consult me you must tell me the name of the young man we are going to render happy in spite of himself.' 'You shall have it without fail.'

A fortnight afterwards, the young person, more NAIVE and candid than ever, knocked discreetly at the door of her counsel's room. No sooner was she within, than she flung herself hastily into chair, saying that she had mounted the stairs too rapidly, and that emotion made her breathless. Her counsel endeavored to reassure here and made her inhale salts, and even proposed to unlace her

It is useless, Monsieur, said she, 'I am much better.' Well, now do tell me the name of the

Are you very impatient to know ?" Exceedingly so. Well, then, the fortunate mortal, be

fortunate mortal you are going to es-

it known to you, is ---- yourself!' said he young beauty, bursting into a laugh. 'I love you: I have been three times tetea-tete with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany us to the magistrate,' gravely continued the narrator.

The lawyer, thus fairly caught, had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is, that he adores his young wife, who by the way, makes an excellent houskeeper.

From the Journal of Education. HEALTH. TAKE CARE OF THE FEET. - We alluded

not long since, in some remarks, to the evil consequences arising from wet feet. That both health and comfort are promoted by keeping the feet dry and warm is a matter of experience; and that the opposite is productive of colds, bronchitis, and other diseases of the chest, can not be questioned. The following excellent remarks of Dr. Robertson on the subject confirmatory of the

may arrest the serious attenion of our readers.

Dr. Robertson says: — "Of all parts of the body, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience that colds and many other diseases which proceed from the same, are attributable to cold feet. The feet eistern" of the system, that the circu the blood may be very easily checked there. Yet, for all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trifled with as the feet. The young and would-be-genteel footed, cramp their toes and feet into thin-soled, bone-pinching boots and shoes in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against - we mean the changing of warm for cold shoes or boots. A change is often made from thick to thin soled shoes, withont reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. In cold weather, boots and shoes of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tights also; india rubber overshoes should never be worn except in wet, splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason india rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of air inwards to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time, by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good, warm stockings and thick-soled boots and shoes, are conservators of health, and consequently of

RE-VACCINATION.—1st. Every individual is susceptable of vaccination; 2d Re-vaccination is not necessary before puberty; 3d. The system under-goes a change at puberty, and re-vaccination is then necessary; 4th Vaccination is a sure preventive of smallpox; 5th. Re-vaccination is a sure preventive ef varioloid; 6th. The third vaccination is inert; 7th. The system is susceptible of varioloid after puberty, whenever the individual is exposed to small-pox, without re-vaccination: 8th. Re-vaccination is not necessary if the first operation was performed since puberty; 9th. Those who disregard vaccination are always liable to small-pox, whenever exposed to the influence of that dreadful disease; 10th. If every individual were vaccinated before puberty, and re-vaccinated at that revolution of the system, there would be no such disease existing as small-pox.—Substance of a paper in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

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Nov. 28, 1850.—44

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